VI

App. F. IX.

1929-30

File No. 16-17

Previous References

1 L.R. 74-17, 1-3

(Legis)

Serial Nos. ~~16-17~~

Later References

P-97

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos.

Part B for 18/4 June 1929

SUBJECT

Amendment of the Local Boards & Village Panchayat Regn —

Orders of the State Reaction have been called for

W Gentle
5/2/29

G. R. S. III—1] 1919-20

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Legis)

NOTES.

File No. 16-19

FILE HEADING. Mysore
Amendment of the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation

From

No.	Dated	Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

1538 2

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legs. File No. 16 of 1917.

Serial No.

1) Ended with References to
assent with a statement of
objects and reasons to accompany
bills.

2) Two other files relating to
22/10. the amendment of the Local Boards
and Village Panchayat Regulation — (i)
amendment consequent on the reconstitution
of the Economic Conference (ii) amendment
relating to the control of ferry boats —
are being dealt with separately. After
the draft bills in all these cases are
approved a consolidated Bill will be
prepared & submitted as in the case of the
Municipal Regulation Amending Bill
Apr
27/11

3) The bill comes to regn. wrong
Please to carry up in course
D. 4

A Draft to Bill & Subl. together
as Statement of O. & R. for consid.

5) Also this connection, it is a thing
for orders whether opportunity
may not be taken to re-cast Ss. 23
& 56 of the L. B. Regn. S. 23 for instance
relates to the constitution of Districts
and it may perhaps be taken by

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

5385

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Legislative File No. 16 of 1919.

Serial No.

implication to authorise the levy of taxes, etc. which could also be described by the words "may also levy" in s. 24. The power to levy taxes being so very important a privilege, it is usual under modern systems of legislation to define it in the most explicit terms possible and a separate section and reference is invited in this connection to the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 which contains a distinct chapter (V) devoted to taxation (Chap V.)

x 76: G

6) The wording of S. 56 of the Act 13 Reg. also seems to require revision.

7) If this view is accepted the draft can be put up for consideration.

Submitted for orders.

D. M.
25/11

To Secy (Secy)

II (Member) I do not think Sec 23 of the Act requires revision as suggested.

2nd member

2875/12.12.19

Secy
11/12

9) Before the Act is undertaken it has to be determined how the levy

D. M.
11/12

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(9

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legs File No. 16 of 1919

Serial No.

is the collected & the collected by the
on next Board through the Revenue Officer
Shanbhogue & Patels and will not
then separate pay must have to make
to these heads. Who will supervise
& enforce the Collections in accordance
as Revenue Pass or Press & the
Depart. Boards - How are the arrear
to be secured?

10) If a separate Agency is to be
appointed what will be its cost -
will it not be advisable to entrust
the new dept. to collect the taxes as being
have been done now and hand over
the collections to the Depart. Boards
these points may be discussed in detail in the
L.B. & N. branches in the
Secretariat at a meeting early 17/12
next week.

17/12

P.M. 18/12

Dis: 16 to 18-12-19

L & G 19/12/19

MS 18/12

P. T. O.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

11) The mohatarfa tax is a State tax collected through the Revenue Agency. Even though it has now been assigned to the Dist Board it is still collected by the above agency and made over to the former. On G.O dated 23rd January 1918 it was directed that no amount on account of collection charges need be deducted from the Mohatarfa revenue to be credited to the District Fund. It may be submitted that as a matter of fact Potgi payable to the village officers is fixed on the total jamabandi of the village which includes the Mohatarfa also. As has been ascertained from the L.R Section of the Rev Secrett that in a subsequent communication from the Rev Commr requested for a modification of the order referred to above.

12) The question however

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 191

Serial No.

becomes different when the District Boards are empowered under the Regulation to levy these taxes then they become purely local taxes and strictly speaking a separate agency would have to be appointed for their collection by the Local Bodies themselves. Rules consistent with the Regulation will have to be framed for their incidence etc

13) But for the sake of convenience it is necessary and desirable to entrust the collection to the Village officers under the supervision of the Revenue Officers. Of course payment will have to be made to these Officials for collection work. The collection of railway cess levied by the Dist Boards in the Kolar Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts is now being made by these Officials and the question of granting any remuneration

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 191

Serial No.

therefor as reported to be under correspondence with the Revenue Commissioner.

14) Arrears under this head will have to be collected as arrears of land revenue

15) The amount viz. Rs 25600/- calculated in 1918 to be the cost of collection of nistarfa can be accepted only as a tentative figure owing to the Constitution of new Village Panchayats under the L.B & V.P Regn, the Distt Boards have lost a portion of the nistarfa income and the amount which they would get now is much less than what it was in 1917-18 further the cost of collection will depend on the mode of collection

16) If the village officers are entrusted with this work the rate per cent at which they have to be paid will have to be determined. This point will have to be noted when in the L.R Section

Please see the discussion in LR file 1417-3 regarding which Rs 6 flag (y)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

17) Should for any reason the above procedure be found inconvenient, the Local Boards will have to employ their own agency. The Cost of establishment for this work will vary with the needs and conditions of each locality and can be fixed only after Consulting the local bodies concerned.

18) This has now to be sent to the L.P. Section for favour of the Noting

Sd/-
20/12/18

19) L.P. Section for favour of note, as regards selection of Mohatarfa, past and present.

MK
22/12

20) L.Q. File 495 of 17 Sls 1 to 3 relating to the report No. 4 dated 13.7.1918 from the Survey Supdt. to the effect that the Mohatarfa Revenue also is taken into account in calculating the Polge payable to village officers is put up. The Mohatarfa Revenue is being collected for village officers (Polej and

Page 8.

Note
This file L.Q. 495/17 Sls 1 to 3 which had been sent to Dewan's office in connection with the question of remuneration to V. Officers received from the Dewan's office today and is put up 9-1-20

Note Contn. sheet.

(14
9

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Legis File No. 16 of 1919.

Serial No.

Shanbhags) along with Land Revenue and other items, the Polgi payable to them being fixed on the gross Revenue of the villages which includes Mohatarfa local cess be besides Land Rev proper.

The Polgi payable is calculated as per margin under rules V and VI of the Polgi rules

-x-

Ten patels
3 p.c for 1st thousand of gross Revenue
2 p.c for the 2nd thousand
1 p.c for beyond 2000 Rs

Ten Shanbhags
4 p.c for 1st thousand
3 p.c for 2nd "
2 p.c for 3rd "
1 p.c for amount over 3000.

21) The point as to what amount should be taken to represent the collection charges on account of Mohatarfa alone was discussed under file 74 of 17 pgs 1 to 3 but no definite settlement has been arrived at. While the Accountant General suggested that 5 p.c (which will amount to nearly 14000 Rs) of the actual Mohatarfa collections can be taken to represent this sum, the Revenue Commr had opined that about Rs 25000 should be considered to represent these charges. The Financial Secy suggested that the total charges under (the three heads) (1) Do..... (2) Watchmen's allowance and (3) Remuneration to patels and Shanbhags should be taken into account and that the total charge x Mohatarfa / Land Revenue + Mohatarfa should be considered as collection charges for Mohatarfa. The point was not decided

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(15
P

Serial No.

as the deduction out of Mohalarja collected to be transferred to DB Boards, on account of collection charges was considered as not necessary

2.2) The (average) Bolge payable to village officers especially Patels does not come up even to Rs 5 per month as in most of several of the villages the patels bolge is only a small even so low as Rs 1 per annum (respectively) few villages If the Mohalarja revenue alone is taken into consideration the bolge calculated Patel on it will be too small to attract separate men to undertake the work of collection of Mohalarja alone. In case the DB Boards are to be authorised to collect the Mohalarja themselves the following points seem to require consideration

(i) Whether it would be feasible para separate agency (other than the existing Village officers) being appointed to collect Mohalarja at the rate of remuneration now being paid V. officers.

(ii) If the V. officers themselves are to continue to collect Mohalarja whether the revenue staff will be required

Serial No.

required to continue the work of Supervision over the village officers in respect of Mohataefa, and if not what agency for supervision will be appointed by the D.B. Boards and if such an agency other than the Revenue Deptt is to be employed whether the dual control over the village officers will not be prejudicial to Revenue Deptt work.

(iii) If the village officers are to cease to collect Mohataefa, also will not the complaint of the inadequacy of remuneration now under consideration of Govt become stronger as there pays will be proportionately reduced

Subd

10.1.20

Subd
15.1.20

23) Submitted with respect to Paragraph supra

16/1/1920

24) If a village panchayet wishes to make its own arrangements for collection Look there appears to be no reason why it should not be allowed to do so. In other

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Ubles (1) 12

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. of 191

Serial No.

cases, the existing system would probable have to continue

Secy) HPP 17-1

25) There must be uniformity of procedure The present practice of the Village Officers collecting the revenue under the supervision & check of the local Revenue Officers must, I think, continue But the payment of separate remuneration to the Village Officers for the purpose is necessary. At least 5% on the collections will have to be fixed Arrears should be made recoverable as arrears of Land Rev under the Rev Code

26) The employment of a separate agency does not seem to be feasible or likely to be attended with satisfactory results

2nd member 22.1.20

3567 23-1-20

27) In framing the Notification should Patels & Shanbhogues be the only persons called upon to execute

24/1

(28) Yes - But that arrangement will have to cease & separate commission for Mokhtars collection is admitted to be insufficient

Con—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

Flag E.

29) Kind reference is invited to letter no 6 dated 13.7.1918 from the Survey Supdt stating that the Municipal Collections are also taken into account while fixing the Postal village allowances and para 28 supra.

30) Submitted with reference to para 27 supra.

Sd/-

(2nd member) ~~Revenue~~

3677
27-1-21

(31) It is intended to levy suppressing duty which proved to levy Municipal taxes (Municipal Sharp duty vacant house tax and Municipal taxes in non Municipal areas) and assessing duty to collected under new duty case. It is proposed accordingly to amend section 23 of duty L.B. & V.P. Appellate Board duty question of duty assessing through which duty is the collected was not discussed. I do not mean that it is possible for duty Board to entertain a dispute regarding for duty purpose. If a dispute regarding of both collections to one employee duty will be very little of operation and therefore duty

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

dep. File No. 16 of 1916-20

Serial No.

President & Vice President may be which sum-
ail under the Regulation Cannot
Ensure that such a cannot use his
subordinates as his Guilder &
Shuttlers do — Nor does that
Right to a Pension will have to
be Extended through the Service
Agency only — No Extra Remuneration
is Added to his present Pay
& found after Retirement to
Encourage the Moderate
Officers —

(3V) The year new Industries arise
Why should a Change be made in
the present practice of keeping
the Power of the Duties Boards
as it at Present — Their Taxes
Even of the Collections are to be
made by the New Agency, it
Amounts to the Assignment
the Power only The Boards
Act only Levies in the
prescribed Areas & Maintains
Can be varied & may
be made Applicable Relaxed
Check are not Exempt from

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

C.429

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Reg. File No. 16 of 191

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on JAN 31 1920
Reg. No. 5212

Mahtaiafa Lavalum - Recd
(33) Magh considered in Council
& his decision at appears.

Dewan

20/1.

(34) to open
well
6.252

(Council secy)

C.S. Circulate.

21/1 (35). I wonder whether this
Revenue Commissioner may be
consulted unofficially in the matter
before the question is taken up
by Govt for formal decision

13/2/20

(36) May this be done

2nd member

(37) 21/2

23/2

Rec: Secy (38) For favour of return

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

C 3357/II-20 1-3-20 In 640 (21)

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

(3) Forwarded unofficially with Compliments to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore for favour of opinion in the matter

By order

for Secy to Govt.
Rev. Dept

235

R. O. 9847/II-20 28-2 2

GOVT. OF MYSORE Rec'd on 5 MAR 1920 III

R. O's on C. 3357/one file dt 2-3-20.

(4) I presume that the points on which opinion is required are
(1) the agency for collecting Inamdars and
(2) the remuneration payable.

(5) As regards the first point as Inamdars is a Provincial (Imperial or State as opposed to local) the agency should continue to be as at present i.e. the Revenue Officers should for the Inamdars for each village the Village Officers should collect it & until the Inamdars rules are made much clearer, it will not be right to delegate these powers to District Boards

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

even Std amp of them have the necessary agency; for one reason, there is mainly a tax on the poor, & assessment by a District Board ~~tab~~ is not as the beginning, liable to be as Govt allege; & for another, as the funds for Exemption &c are not very clearly defined, the agency that has experience is undoubtedly the better fitted for the work & the Dist Boards would have no administrative tax as now the (42) As regards remuneration the Govt order of 1876 & Surveys Supts letter in the file that village heads are already remunerated in their Patels for this Collection & hence. no additional payment necessary As the charges are 4 p.c on the 1st thousand & 3 p.c on the 2nd thousand &c for Shanbogues, & 3 p.c 2 p.c &c for Patels, a percentage of either 6¼ per cent or one anna in the Rupee, or 5 p.c might be fixed, & this amount might be debited to the Dist Boards & credited to Revenue (Mohatarfa) by the Govt Treasury

How much? - Not quite clear. The amt will be very large. HM 6/3/20

R Maudy

2/3/20

No 987 G/W 1640

~~5355~~

G. R. S. III-2)

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Legis File No. 16 of 1919

Serial No.

(23) Submitted for perusal with refce to paras 35, 37 & 38 Supra

Para 6/8/19 W

(Rev Secy)

6.3.20

(a) Has to be recirculated to Council:

(Ch Secy cutts Compltr)

6.3.20

Re-circulate

9/3

(b) On the two points now at issue viz (1) agency & (2) remuneration what I feel is that it is better to continue with the present i.e the Rev. Dept. agency for some time yet to come. It is just possible that a few years hence it may be found to be both desirable & necessary for the local Boards to have agencies of their own for the collection of the Revenue. As regards remuneration the cry for the increased potgi has been long & strenuous & the Govt have so far not come to any decision mainly on account of the additional cost involved. There is no doubt that the present enhanced potgi has been calculated with the Mohatarfa Revenue taken into account

on the point

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat.	File No.	of 191

Serial No.

but this has been more or less admitted the Rd. sufficiently remunerative according present standards. It is therefore a point for serious consideration whether a Rd. additional ~~Rebate~~ commission should be paid in addition the pottgi pr the collection of Mohatarfa personally I am inclined to think that it is desirable to pay additional commission for the purpose There may be financial objection but it will have to be overcome At present the pottgi is on a sliding scale it seems to me that a 1% increase may be given all round & the situation met in that way

Well
10.3.20

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

20

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 429

.....19.20.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause i of the schedule)

Amendment of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, relating to levy of mohatarfa taxes.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

C Balasundaram
Chief Secretary to Government.

.....10th February.....19.20.

Extraordinary Member of Council. 17.2.20

5168-243
10.2.20.

First Member of Council. Seen
11.2.20

Second Member of Council. Seen.

3282
18/2/20

Third Member of Council. 19

RE-CIRCULATED.

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 429

.....19..20

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause i of the schedule)

Amendment of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, relating to levy of mohatarfa taxes.

RE -CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.
with reference to the Revenue Commissioner's Note dated 2nd March 1920.

By Order,

C S Balasundaram
Chief Secretary to Government.

.....10th March 19..20.

Extraordinary Member of Council.

5446 / 11/3/20 **First Member of Council.** Seen
11/3

6036-84 / 18-3-1920. **Second Member of Council.** Opinion recorded
19.3.20

4904 / 12.3.20 **Third Member of Council.**
16/3

Extract from the Proceedings of the 524th *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* 7th April 1920. *19*

3. Subject. - Clause ix of the schedule.

Amendment of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, relating to levy of mohatarfa taxes.

Opinion of the Council.

U/b In view of the levy of income-tax, the question of revising mohatarfa taxation may be taken up a year hence.

(Signed) M. Kantaraj Urs,
Dewan of Mysore.

"EXTRACT

C S Balasundaram

Chief Secretary to Government.

WD 1148—GPB—1,000—23-12-18

5385 5385

WD 1233—GPB—60 000—1-12-16—S.

23

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

C. 429

File No. of 191

Serial No.

52) To the Asst. Secretary, Branch III (Pol. Sec.) for kindly submitting the file to the Hon'ble Member of Council with a draft Final Note.

CBJ
17/4/20

W.S. Please put up to H.E.H.
DM
17/4

49) D-7 N Subal

CBJ
17/4

50) For further action
DM
17/4

Rec'd 17/4/20

Revd Secrets).

J Secrets Member)

HEH 18/4

65-76-286.

18-4-1920.

51) Draft approved
Revd
16.4.20

52) D-S-N-Subal.

Dewan

CBJ
19/4/20

DM
19/4

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on APR 21 1920
Reg. No. 7247

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject:—

Amendment of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, relating to the levy of mohatarfa taxes.

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(53) The system of mohatarfa taxation has been in existence from 1860 and been levied on houses, shops, oil-mills and carts. The question of revising the taxes and giving a legal basis to the taxation has been under the consideration of Government for a long time, and for this purpose it was proposed to empower local boards to levy the taxes by making a suitable provision in the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918 since Government have in Government Order No.10245-62/L.R.453-16-1 dated 10/19th April 1917 directed on the recommendation of the Local Finance Committee, that the mohatarfa should be credited to District Funds.

(54) Before legislation could be undertaken on the above lines the question of the agency through which the collections have to be made had to be first determined. The tax being a provincial one it is now being collected by the Revenue Department and the potgi payable to village officers takes also into account the work involved by these collections. This system also provides for an effective check by the Revenue officers which may not be possible to be exercised in the case of a separate agency engaged by the Local Boards.

(55) It is, therefore, considered desirable that the mohatarfa may continue to be collected through the Revenue agency as at present.

(56) The question then arises if a change is necessary in the present practice of assigning monatarfa to District Boards. The advantage in empowering the Local Boards to levy the tax directly consists in the fact that the taxes can be revised according to their requirements and may be made applicable to persons who are now

now exempt from mohatarfa.

(57) The question was considered in Council and the Members are of opinion that the question of revising the mohatarfa taxation may be taken up a year hence, especially in view of the proposed levy of the income-tax.

(58) The opinion of the Council may be graciously approved.

P. Rajagopalan
17.6.20

17th April 1920. MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Submitted to His Highness.

89) *I submit herewith a Final Note by the*....Second.... *Member of Council on the subject of*...amendment of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation relating to the levy of Mohatarfa taxes..... *for His Highness' gracious approval.*

Dewan.

23-April 1920

STATEMENT OF CASES SUBMITTED FOR THE ORDERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA DURING THE TOUR OUTSIDE THE STATE IN.....April.....1920.

Serial No.	Subject	Recommendation of Council, ~~or Member of Government in charge, as the case may be~~	Dewan's recommendation	Orders of His Highness	Orders regarding submission of files (*vide* foot-note)
1094.	Question of amending the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation in regard to levy of mohatarfa taxes.	The question of revising the mohatarfa taxation may be taken up a year hence, especially in view of the proposed levy of the income-tax.	The opinion of the Council may be graciously approved.		"C" JM Srinagar 8.5.20)

NOTE.—The letter a, b or c may kindly be inserted by the Private Secretary to His Highness in the last column to indicate whether—

File may be submitted at once ... ... a
File may be submitted after His Highness' return ... ... b
File may not be submitted at all c

WD 2222—GPB—500 -9-5-18

C. 429

G S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Legis File No. of 19

Serial No.

(7)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

(1) Circulated to the Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders ~~before~~ / after * issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Govt. 18/5/20

Through the Secretary to Government,

.....Department.

101
21/5/20

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL

7132-79
20-5-1920

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL

21. 5. 20

6529
19/5/20

THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

20/5

(2) Secretary ch next april (1921) let Revised also see the pre Revised)

P. 26/5 25/5.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

(63) Submitted for perusal.
The file will be resumed and the subject noted for consideration on April 1921.

27/5/1920 Revised 27-5-20

Legis Section
Chief Secty. 31.5.20

(64) Noted. If approved the file will be recorded & kept in Secs B, till End of March 1921.

8/6 1876

6.6.1920
D. M.
2876

(65) It was decided in connection with the income tax that the question of resuming enhanced taxation might be taken up a year hence (vide para 66 supra)
The file is resumed accordingly

8/6/1920 (66) Make out up to type copy of the Bill —
82 of 1876
D. M.
2876

JUL 1920

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 19

Serial No.

(8)

Submits with a typed copy of the Bill as settled by D/O & R

Sd/-
10/8/21

Returned with draft Bill as desired by D/O & R for Consideration

D. M.
2.8.21

10)

Is this not affected in any manner by the recent order in the Edn Memorandum & the withdrawal of Govt from the Edn Bd. Please have this examined & put up

Sd/-
2.8.21.

Reviewed

2nd Member

11) Mano examine (in) pl.

D. M.
21)

Submitted

12) The draft Bill is intended to give legal authority for the Dist Boards to levy the moratorium. In para 6 of the Edn memorandum Govt have decided to resume the ~~interdicted and~~ ~~levied~~ moratorium.

The point that has to be decided now is as regards the agency that has to collect the

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

motatorfu. If it is decided that the Dist Boards have to collect as in the case of the Edn cess to be levied, The Bill in question will give legal sanction to such collection the disposal of the resources being laid down in the rules to be prescribed under the amending clause. It may also facilitate the transference of the funds to the local Boards when Primary Education is eventually transferred to the control of local bodies.

Sec 26/7/19 7th) In Viel of the orders of in the Educational Remarks directing a resumption of the Nobility assigned to Dist Boards, for the legislation seems unnecessary until the ~~collection~~ Control of primary Education is taken over by as contemplated in

G., R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

The order on the Memorandum by the Dist Board. (like last sentence of para 61 of that order) The order assigning the Mahatmaja entirely to Dist Board may have to be modified on the Education side, the agency for collection being the same one heretofore, the question 29/7 arising this case has also to be considered in the Dept.

74) Under the circumstances of legislation in this regard the question may perhaps be over for the present.

D. M. 12/8

Received

1171 / 3/8/21

2nd member

12.8.21

75) Agree. Keep in Calendar D. M. 12/8

up a year hence — Init

14/8. Init

D M 16/8

PRCH 19 AUG 1921

OHC

B 19/8

Resolve. with refce. to para 75

Secy 2/11/21

Secy put up Demands of the Dist Bd. address taken up in Assembly this day

A copy of the Demands Address is put up with reference to annotated pages 19 & 20 of the Address. 21-8

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legs File No. 16 of 1919

Serial No.

also understood that the order cancelling the order of resumption of Jodhatarfa is under issue in the Edn. Branch

Please bring this up

28/11/25

4/11

7/11

A new Dt Bds Bill and a Village Panchayat Bill have been drafted and approved by the Legs Committee The V.P. Bill provision has been made for the levy of house and land taxes by Panchayats No further action is necessary on this file which may now be closed

15/4/26

File 28/4/26

GENERAL & REVENUE DEPT. 5947 16. APR. 1926 LOCAL SELF GOVT.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Bill to amend the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:-

Addition of a new clause to section 23.

After sub-clause (ii) of clause (1) of section 23, the following new clause shall be added:-

" (IIA) (a) Collections from the levy of -

(a) a tax on houses, shops, vacant sites and hittals not situated within any municipal area and not liable to be taxed by Village Panchayets under Section 56 at rates not exceeding those to be fixed by Government and subject to such rules as may be prescribed by them in this behalf, and (b) a tax on carts and bullock carts at such rates as may be approved by Government.

Statement of objects and reasons.

In G.O.No.3005-55/M1.132-16-1 dated the 16th November 1916 regarding the scheme for the development of Local Self Government in Mysore, Government have accepted the recommendation of the Local-Finance Committee to assign the mohatarfa to Local Bodies. The existing system of mohatarfa taxation is based on usage, the rates being those fixed in the Chief Commissioner's ~~C.C~~ order No. 265 dated the 28th September 1860 and it is considered desirable to give statutory sanction for the levy of mohatarfa and empower the ~~Local Bodies~~ to levy the taxes directly. Under Section 56 of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulation 1918, Village Panchayets have been authorised to levy a tax on houses, shops, vacant sites and hittals. The proposed amendment of the said Regulation is intended to give such authority to District Boards also.

KNN

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Section IV of Chapter IX of the Mysore Revenue Manual relating to the levy of chatarfa tax.

5. Report dated the 18th April 1918 of the Special Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference for the imposition of Fresh Taxation.

3. Report of the Special Committee of the Economic Conference on Local Finance.

4. Resolutions 12 and 13 of the Local Boards and Municipal Conference held in Mysore in 1918

5. Government Order No. 3065-65/A.1. 132-16-1 dated the 16th November 1916, passing orders on the scheme for the development of Local Self Government Scheme in Mysore.

6. Note on revision of Chatarfa on which the opinion of the Representative Assembly was invited at the Second Session held in April 1917.

7. Opinions of the District Boards on the question of revision of chatarfa in rural areas.

8. Resolution of the Finance Committee on subject No. 6 relating to abolition and reduction of certain taxes at its meeting held on the 30th March 1918.

Order No. R.3491-508/C B 47-47

Dated, Bangalore 11-7-1919

Prior to the year 1860, various taxes on castes and professions, besides taxes on houses, shops and oil mills were levied and included under the general head of chatarfa. In the year 1860 however a general revision of the chatarf taxes took place which resulted in many of the items on which such taxes were levied being omitte

following five only being retained:--

tax on houses
" looms
" shops
" oil mills
" on ploughs

In the year 1871, the plough tax was also abolished and a local cess one anna per rupee on the revenue assessed lands was introduced in its stead. A tax on carts at the uniform rate of [illegible] per cart per annum was newly introduced in 1870. The rate of the tax on carts drawn by single bullock was subsequently fixed at Re.1 per cart. From the 1st July 1907, the loom tax was abolished. With these minor modifications this system of taxation that was prescribed in the past has been continued up to the present time and the following are the items on which the tax is levied now:

1 Houses
2 Shops
3 Oil mills
4 Carts.

The rates of taxation fixed for the above items of the Kohatarfa in the late Chief Commissioner's Circular Order No. [illegible] dated the 29th September 1860, and the exemptions granted from payment of these taxes have continued to the present time with only a single modification in the rate of tax levied on single bullock carts.

9. The principle of the Kohatarfa system of taxation is that it should reach those classes who do not contribute to the Land Revenue this and the ancient custom of the country have been the cause exempting several classes of people from the operation of this tax.

The question of giving a legal basis [illegible] the levy of Kohatarfa and revising them has been under the consideration of Government long time. In 1912, the question was considered by a Special [illegible] of the Economic Conference appointed for examining the [illegible] ion of imposing fresh taxation including incometax. Again in [illegible] the recommendations of this Committee was referred for opinion [illegible] Special Committee of the said Conference appointed for

idering questions relating to local finance. The opinion of the Committees is that the taxes on houses, especially of the ter class, and on shops are capable of enhancement. that cart-tax be levied at a uniform rate of Re.1 per cart per annum on all s agricultural cartsnon-agricultural, and at 8 annas on vadder carts that the oil mill tax should be abolished. The Special Committee Local finance recommended that the Pohatarfa should be entirely over to local bodies and should cease to be an item of revenue the Central Government and this recommendation was concurred in the local Boards and Municipal Conference held in Mysore in 1915, by the majority of the District Boards.

4. In Government Order No. 3005-55/A1. 132-16 dated the 16th mber, 1916, the Government while laying down their policy in re to the extension of the Local Self Government Scheme have al- ly assigned to the Local Boards the Pohatarfa recovered in rural inclusive of the Unions.

By the passing of the Local Boards and Village Panchayats dition VI of 1918, unions, as such, have ceased to exist and e Panchayats have been constituted separately with power to y not only house and shop taxes but also a tax on vacant sites ttals and a cess for works of communal benefit. The present tion in regard to Pohatarfa taxation is therefore as follows:--

It is levied on houses, shops, oil mills and carts in all for which Village Panchayats have not been constituted to the rules relating to exemptions in respect of each item

It is levied as Pohatarfa only on oil mills and carts in ving such Village Panchayats subject to the usual exemp-

is now intended to revise the rates of Pohatarfa taxation way with certain exemptions which have been in force from ...ual so as to improve the income from this source. The

in 1917-18. It will thus be seen that the estimated receipts under Income-tax have already been utilised for educational purposes.

61. The question of providing resources for the enormous additional expenditure on education has been carefully considered. In April 1917 Government made considerable additions to the resources of local bodies by assigning to them the annual income from Mohatarfa and the Local Fun s General which yield an additional annual income of Rs. 5 lakhs to the District Boards. This was done by Government with a view to enable local bodies to undertake larger responsibilities in the matter of providing educational and other facilities in rural areas. But as very few other items of expenditure have been transferred to District Boards and they have not undertaken any responsibilities in the matter of education the amount transferred to them have to a great extent remained unutilized merely adding to their surpluses from year to year. Government do not propose to transfer control over Primary Education to local bodies for sometime to come. They have accordingly decided to resume the unutilized additional resources referred to above name y Mohotarfa and 67% of the local cess on Excise and certain items of Forest Revenue repre enting the Local Funds General. When Primary Education is eventually transferred to the control of local bodies then the question of placing some of these resources again at their disposal will be considered.

In this connection it is also observed that the present rates of Mohatarfa taxes in rural areas were fixed so long ago as 1860. Government consider that the question of revising these rates should not be further delayed. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit necessary proposals for the revision of the rates, so that the revised rates may be introduced with effect from 1922-23.

Of the local cess on Excise and Forest revenue 67% which is now credited to District Boards will as above stated be resumed for purposes of education. The balance of 33 per cent of the local cess on Excise and Forest revenue as well as 24 per cent of local cess on land revenue now being credited to the Village School Fund which is abolished under the present order will be ear-marked for expenditure on education.

The question of levying an educational cess on land and excise revenue was discussed in the Memorandum on Education. As it is impossibe to undertake the large improvements set forth in this order without this additional income, Government are pleased to direct that an education cess of one anna in the rupee be levied on all the items of land, excise and forest revenue on which local cess is now levied. An education cess of two annas in the rupee in cities and one anna in the rupee in towns will also be levied as already referred to in para 10 above. Steps have already been taken to suitably amend the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation and the Municipal Regulation to enable the District Boards and Municipal Councils concerned to levy an education cess. In areas where the Boards or Councils do not raise the cess to meet the expenditure, the programme of development outlined in the foregoing paragraphs will be curtailed to a corresponding extent.

In the forecast of expenditure attached to this order an allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum has been proposed for grants-in-aid to village school buildings during the next five years. This allotment as well as others relating to non-recurring expenditure to the extent possible will be met from the accumulated surpluses of Local Funds General amounting to Rs. 5,33,945 transferred to District Boards in accordance with para 4 of G. O. No. 6544-71—L. B. 103-16-1, dated 10th April 1917.

The income from Mohatarfa and other cesses specially ear-marked for meeting the additional expenditure on education will be treated as a separate fund, any lapses in the expenditure from the fund being available for items of non-recurring expenditure in the succeeding years.

62. It will be observed that with the present financial resources of the State it is practically impossible to provide during the next few years any large additional expenditure in the Education Budget and it is therefore proposed that a major portion of the amount required for meeting the additional cost consequent on the reforms should be raised from fresh taxation in regard to which the local bodies have to be specially empowered by necessary amendments to the Local Boards and Municipal Regulations. As it will however take sometime before the amendments to the Regulations are put through the Legislative Council and the local

bodies can raise money by fresh taxation the programme of improvements to be introduced during the first year has necessarily to be curtailed and restricted to the amounts that can be made available from other sources without recourse to legislation. Government are, in these circumstances, pleased to direct that in addition to the appropriation to be made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1921-22 for the Education Department with reference to the present sanctioned scale of expenditure a further sum amounting to Rs. 4,96,000 representing the revenue derived from Local Funds General and Mohatarfa, hitherto credited to District Funds and now ordered to be resumed with effect from the next financial year, be allotted to the Department for giving effect to the most urgent items of reform sanctioned in this order. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit proposals as regards the items of reform which are urgent and may be introduced in the next year with the additional resources now made available. These should include the revision of pay of teachers of all grades and of the Inspectorate as well as the re-organisation of Industrial Education. It should be noted that the revision of pay will, as indicated in paras 8 and 19 above, be subject to the readjustment of the high price allowances which should be reduced to the extent of the increases of pay now sanctioned.

Conclusion.

63. In the foregoing paragraphs, Government have attempted a comprehensive review of the most important problems relating to the improvement of education and indicated the principles on which the remodelling of education in the State should be undertaken. It is not possible in the course of a single order to enter into the details of each scheme and deal with every question that may arise. The Inspector-General of Education will work out all details in the light of the general principles now laid down and seek further orders of Government where necessary. As Government have observed in the Memorandum, improvements of such vast magnitude cannot be introduced without the earnest and energetic co-operation of every one interested in education. Government rely upon the Inspector-General and the departmental staff as a whole and the other agencies interested in education as well as the general public to co-operate with them in their endeavours to improve the entire educational organisation of the State so as to raise it to the highest possible efficiency.

K. MATTHAN,
Secy to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Inspector-General of Education.
The Registrar, Mysore University.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Other Heads of Departments.
The Presidents of the City Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore.
The Presidents of District Boards.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretary, Economic Development Boarc
The Secretary, Board of Education.
PRESS TABLE.

No. 1180-250—Edn 498-20-1, dated 25th May 1921.

FORECAST OF EXPENDITURE.

Additional Expenditure during

Item	First year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year	Fifth year	Sixth year
1. Educational Survey. Deputation and Travelling Allowances.	7,000					
2. Revision of grade of pay of teachers of Kannada Elementary schools and A.-V. schools.	1,65,000	1,65,000	1,65,000	1,65,000	1,65,000	1,65,000
3. Conversion of 250 aided primary schools to Government schools.	1,63,400	2,76,800	3,90,200	5,03,600	6,17,000	5,67,000
4. (a) Conversion of 50 Vernacular Middle schools every year into A.-V. Schools.	87,000	1,59,000	2,31,000	3,03,000	3,75,000	3,60,000
(b) Lump addition for Pandits, drawing instructors, etc.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
5. Revision of grades of pay and scale of staff of High Schools.	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
6. Practical Instruction in A.-V. schools ...	2,40,550	2,25,550	2,75,550	3,25,550	3,75,550	3,50,000
(a) Polytechnics in High Schools, ...	2,68,800	76,800	76,800	76,800	76,800	76,800
7. Reorganisation of Industrial Education ...	22,000	42,000	66,000	90,000	1,14,000	1,08,000
8. Commercial Education—opening an additional Commerce Section in each High School every year.	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
9. Revision of scale of pay of women teachers and lady Inspectorate	8,140	8,140	8,140	8,140	8,140	8,140
10. Panchama Education ...	62,139	96,991	1,36,491	1,73,491	2,10,491	1,77,991
11. Normal Schools ...	95,000	2,00,000	2,10,000	2,10,000	2,10,000	1,05,000
12. Revision of Inspectorate for schools ...	78,000	71,500	71,500	71,500	71,500	71,500
13. Adult Schools, ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
14. Medical Inspection and Physical Culture ...	24,500	23,500	23,500	23,500	23,500	23,500
15. Grant in-aid towards Education Buildings at Rs. 500 each for 500 schools (Provision already made 1,50,000).	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	...
Total...	14,54,529	15,71,281	18,93,181	21,92,581	24,88,981	21,34,931
Budget Provision in 1920-21 ...	37,00,000	37,00,000	37,00,000	37,00,000	37,00,000	37,00,000
Total Budget provision to be made in the next five years and forecast of standard of expenditure thereafter.	51,54,529	52,71,281	55,93,181	58,92,581	61,88,981	58,34,931

APPENDIX A.

Revision of grades of teachers in Elementary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

	Present.			Proposed.		
	Grade.	No. of Appointments.	Cost P. M.	Grade.	No. of Appointments.	Cost P. M.
			A. V. SECTION.			
I	75-10-125	5	541 2/3	75—10—125	5	541 2/3
II	50-4-70	12	760	50— 4—70	12	760
III	50	34	1,700	40 – 2— 50	112	5,226 2/3
	40	78	3,120			
IV	30	193	5,790	30— 2— 40	193	7,076 2/3
V	25	172	4,300	25— 1— 30	172	4,873 1/3
			PRIMARY SECTION.			
VI	20-1-25	156	3,640			
	22	3	66	20— 1— 25	161	3,756 2/3
	21	2	42			
VII	20	455	9,100	20	455	9,100
VIII	15-1-20	194	3,556 2/3	.....	.....	.....
	19	3	57			
	18	2	36	15— 1— 20	205	3,758 1/3
	17	2	34			
	16	4	64			
IX	15	1,109	16,635	15	1,109	16,635
X	12-1-15	158	2,275 1/5			
	14	1	14			
	13	1	13	12— 1— 15	1,847	26,596 4/5
	12	1,687	20,244			
XI	10	2,028	20,280	12	2,028	24,336
Grand Total			92,268			1,02,661 2/15

Extra cost—10,393 or Rs. 1,23,516 or Rs. 1,24,000 (in round figures) per annum.

II. Allowances to Head Masters of Primary Schools with a strength of 200 pupils and above.

Number	*Rate of allowance.*	*Cost per annum.*
308	Rs. 5 per mensem	Rs. 18,480

III. Allowances to teachers in industrial and unhealthy centres.

Number.	*Rate of allowance.*	*Cost per annum.*
1382	Rs. 2 to 3 per mensem ... average 2½	Rs. 42,000

Deduct present cost. 20,952

Net additional cost 21,000 in round figures.
Total extra cost:... Rs. 1,65,000 roughly.

APPENDIX B.

CONVERSION OF AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOLS INTO GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

First year.

Converting 250 schools at an extra cost of Rs. 37 per mensem recurring and Rs. 200 non-recurring. } Rs. 1,61,000

Recurring ...	1,11,000
Non-recurring ..	50,000

Second year.

Conversion of 250 schools as above	1,61,000
Existing additional cost	1,11,000
Total	2,72,000

Third year.

Calculation as above	3,83,000
Fourth year	4,94,000
Fifth ,, ...	6,05,000
Sixth ,, ...	5,55,000

Adding to the above a progressive sum of Rs. 2,400 for five years for allowances in the new schools for masters in industrial and unhealthy centres the net additional cost will be

	Rupees.
First year	1,63,400
Second ,, ...	2,76,800
Third ,, ...	3,90,200
Fourth ,, ...	5,03,600
Fifth ,, ...	6,17,000
Sixth ,, onwards.	5,67,000

Details of recurring cost:—

1 Teacher ...	12-1-15	14 2/5
1 do ...	12	12
Allowances to the above at Rs. 8		16
Contingency		1
Total		43 2/5
Minus average grant now paid		6
Net additional cost.		37 2/5 per mensem.

APPENDIX C.

CONVERSION OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS AND DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL A.-V. SCHOOLS INTO A.-V. SCHOOLS.

Details of additional cost for each school.

Head Master	40-2-50
Assistant Master	30-2-40
Peon	8
Contingency	3
Allowances to staff	25
Total Average	120 per mensem.

and Rs. 300 per school for equipment. On the above basis the cost will be.

	Recurring	*Non-recurring*	*Total*
First year	72,000	5,000	87,000
Second ,, ...	1,44,000	5,000	1,59,000
Third ,, ...	2,16,000	15,000	2,31,000
Fourth ,, ...	2,88,000	5,000	3,03,000
Fifth ,, ...	3,60,000	15,000	3,75,000
Sixth ,, ...	3,60,000		3,60,000

No. 11180-250—Edn 498-20-1 dated 25th May 1921.

APPENDIX D.

HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Headmasters.

Existing			Proposed		
No.	Grade	Cost per mensem	No.	Grade	Cost per mensem
2	350	700	2	350—$\frac{25}{2}$—400	766⅔
6	200—20—300	1,600	2	300—$\frac{25}{2}$—350	666⅔
3	175	525	3	250—$\frac{25}{2}$—300	850
			4	200—$\frac{25}{2}$—250	933⅓
11		2,825	11		3,216⅔

Assistant Masters.

12	150	1,800	40	125—10—175	6,333⅓
52	75—10—125	5,663⅓	80	75—10—125	8,666⅔
2	75	150	120		
20	50—4—70	1,266⅔			
12	50	600			
98		9,480			15,000

Extra cost per annum 12 × 5,911⅔ Rs. 70,000 in round figures.

APPENDIX E.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN A.-V. SCHOOLS.

First Year—To introduce the scheme in the 130 A.-V. Schools and also in the 50 middle schools to be converted into A.-V. schools

Recurring cost at Rs. 1,000 per annum for each school.	... ...	1,80,000
Non recurring at Rs. 500	... ..	90,000
	Total ...	*2,70,000*

Second Year—1. Introducing the scheme in the 50 middle schools to be converted this year into A.-V. Schools 75,000
Recurring Rs. 50,000
Non-recurring Rs. 25,000

2. Cost of existing classes	... ...	1,80,000
	Total ...	*2,55,000*

Third Year—1. Introducing the scheme into 50 additional schools 75,000

2. Cost of existing classes	... ...	2,30,000
	Total ...	*3,05,000*

Fourth Year—1. Introducing the scheme into 50 additional schools... ... 75,000

2. Existing classes	... ...	2,80,000
	Total ...	*3,55,000*

Fifth Year—Calculations as above and introduction of the Scheme into 50 additional schools *4,05,000*

Sixth Year—and onwards recurring cost of the scheme in 380 A.-V. schools ... *3,80,000*

Deducting provision made in the budget, *viz.* 29,450

Practical Instruction classes	... 10,000
Manual Instruction	... 10,800
Instruction in Practical Agriculture	... 8,650

The net extra cost during these years amounts to :—

Year	Net additional cost
First	... 2,40,550
Second	.. 2.25,550
Third	.. 2,75,550
Fourth	.. 3.25,550
Fifth	.. 3,75,550
Sixth onwards	... 3,50,550

No. 11180-250—EDN. 498-20-1, DATED 25TH MAY, 1921.

Details.—Recurring cost for each school:

1. Teacher for Carpentry	... ..	.. Rs. 20 plus 10
1. do Agriculture	... ..	.. Rs. 20 plus 10
1 Peon ...	.. ..	.. Rs. 7 plus 5
Contingencies for both the classes		11 1/3
Total	.. 83 1/3 p.m., or Rs. 1,000 per annum.	

Non-recurring charges.

For Carpentry	.. ..	.. 200
Agriculture	... ...	.. 300
	Total	... 500

APPENDIX F.

Revision of grades of pay of women (i) Teachers in High Schools for girls.

Existing			Revised		
No.	Rate	Average per mensem	No.	Rate	Average per mensem
3	200—20—300	800	2	250—20—350 (Head Mistresses)	633⅓
2	150—10—200	366⅔	8	150—10—200 (B. A. Hons., L. Ts. M. A., etc.)	1,466⅔
2	175—25—200	380			
3	150	450	B.As. 6	100—10—150	800
1	75—10—125	108⅓			
5	50— 4— 70	316⅔			
		2,421⅔			2,900
	Extra cost Rs.	478⅓	per mensem or 5,740 per annum.		

(ii) Women Inspectorate.

1	400—20—500	466⅔	1	400—20—500	466⅔
8	75—10—125	866⅔	8	100—10—150 (to be given to B. A's only)	1,066⅔
		1,333⅓			1,533⅓
	Extra cost Rs.	200	per mensem or 2,400 per annum.		

APPENDIX G.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

A. District Industrial Schools:—

Recurring cost for 6 schools at Rs. 6,000 per annum for each school ... ...,	Rs.	36,000
Though no non-recurring cost is necessary a lump sum of Rs. 4,000 may perhaps be provided for improvement during the first year		4,000
Cost during the first year		40,000
Second year and after		36,000

B. Taluk Industrial Schools:—

Half a dozen schools to be opened each year commencing from 1921 at a recurring cost of Rs. 4,000 each per annum and a non-recurring cost of Rs. 1,000 per school.

Year.	*Recurring cost.*	*Non-recurring*	*Total.*
First ...	24,000	6,000	30,000
Second ...	48,000	6,000	54,000
Third ...	72,000	6,000	78,000
Fourth ...	96,000	6,000	1,02,000
Fifth ...	1,20,000	6,000	1,26,000
Sixth onwards ...	1,20,000		1,20,000

Year	*Total cost of A. & B.*		*Net additional cost.*
First ...	70,000	Deducting	22,000
Second ...	90,000	present cost	42,000
Third ...	1,14,000	of Rs. 48,650	66,000
Fourth ...	1,38,000	the net addi-	90,000
Fifth ...	1,62,000	tional cost	1,14,000
Sixth ...	1,56 000	amounts to:	1,08,000

DETAILS OF RECURRING COST.

(a) District Industrial School:—

1	Superintendent	75—10—125+10		108⅓+10
4	Inspectors on (30+10)	...	...	160
1	Teacher for General Education	25+10	...	35
1	Clerk	25+10	...	35
2	Peons 8, 7	15+10	...	25
	Materials ...	...	...	60
	Tools ...	...	...	30
	Contingencies ...	...	...	10
	Rent	...	...	30
				503⅓

Roughly 500 per mensem or Rs. 6,000 per annum.

(b) Taluk Industrial School:—

	Superintendent	50+10	...	60
2	Instructors	25+10	...	70
	Clerk	15+10	...	25
	Peon	8+ 5	...	13
	Teachers for General Education	25+10	...	35
	House rent		...	20
	Scholarships		...	100
	Contingencies		...	8
				331

Rs. 331 per mensem or Rs. 4,000 per annum.

(c) Scheme of Polytechnics in High Schools:—

(i)

High Schools.	Subjects to be brought.
Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga.	Agriculture, smithy, carpentry and cabinet-making, weaving.
Other High Schools ...	Agriculture and carpentry.

(ii) Recurring and non-recurring charges for each Industry.

	Rs.	
Subordinate staff	120	per mensem.
Materials and tools	80	per mensem.
Total	200	per mensem.
Non-recurring	6,000	for each.

(iii)

Cost.	Recurring. per mensem	Non-recurring.
(i) For the 4 schools with 4 industries	3,200	96,000
(ii) For the remaining 8 schools	3,200	96,000
Total	6,400 or 76.800 per annum.	1,92,000

APPENDIX H.—Panchama Education.

Middle Schools and Boarding Institutions:—

	Extra cost in First year.		
(i)	Improving Mysore Boarding school so as to take in 50 more boarders Boarding charges for 50 at Rs. 5 per mensem	3,000	
	Cost of Industrial materials at Rs. 2 per mensem per pupil	1,200	4,700
	Clothing at Rs. 10 per head per annum	500	

No. 11180-250—Edn. 498-20-1, dated 25th May 1921.

(iii)	Development of the Tumkur Boarding school so as to accommodate 250 pupils cost as per scale sanctioned for the Mysore School	
	Recurring	37,000 per annum.
	Non-recurring	30,000
	Deduct present expenditure	9,561
	Net additional cost	57,439
	Total extra cost in First year	62,139
Second year.		
(i)	Development of Chikmagalur Boarding school so as to accommodate 250 boarders Cost as per scale adopted above.	
	Recurring	37,000
	Non-recurring	30,000
	Deduct present expenditure	2,148
	Net extra cost	64,852
(ii)	Additional recurring cost on account of Tumku and Mysore schools	32,159
	Total additional cost	96,991
Third year.		
(i)	Opening a new Boarding school at a recurring cost of Rs. 37,000 per annum and a Non-reccurring cost of Rs. 32,500	69,500
(ii)	Recurring additional cost of existing schools	66,991
	Total	1,36,491
Fourth year.		
(i)	Opening a new Boarding school	69,500
(ii)	Recurring additional cost of existing schools	1,03,991
	Total	1,73,491
Fifth year.		
(i)	Opening an additional Boarding school	69,500
(ii)	Recurring extra cost of existing schools	1,40,991
	Total	2,10,490
Sixth year and onwards.	... .	1,77,991

Net additional cost during the six years.

	Middle schools.
First year	62,139
Second year	96,991
Third year	1,36,491
Fourth year	1,73,491
Tifth year	2,10,491
Sixth year	1,77,991

APPENDIX I.

Training Institutions.

Cost of each training institution of two years' course with 50 pupils in each class will during the first year be Rs. 15,000 per annum recurring including the allowances for 50 substitutes at Rs. 10 each and Rs. 4,000 non-recurring for equipment and from second year onwards it will be Rs. 21,000 recurring as provision of Rs. 6,000 has to be made for the allowance to 50 more substitutes for teachers in the 2nd year course also.

First year	5 Normal schools	at Rs. 15,000 recurring and	75,000
		Rs. 4,000 non-recurring	20,000
Second year	5 Normal schools	at Rs. 21,000 recurring	1,05,000
		at Rs. 4,000 non-recurring	20,000
			1,25,000
		Add existing cost	75,000
		Total..	2,00,000
First year	10 Normal schools	at Rs. 21,000	2,10,000
Second year	do	at Rs. 21,000	2,10,000
Third year	do	at Rs. 21,000	2,10,000
Fourth year	5 Normal schools		1,05,000

APPENDIX J.

INSPECTORATE FOR BOY'S SCHOOLS.

Present.			*Proposed.*		
No.	Grade	Average per mensem	No.	Grade	Average per mensem
		Circle Inspectors			
2	400-20-500	933-⅓	3	500-25-700	1880
		District Inspectors.			*Range Inspectors.*
2	350	700	2	350-$\frac{25}{2}$-400	766 2/3
3	200-20-300	800	3	300-$\frac{25}{2}$-350	666 2/3
6	175	1050	3	250-$\frac{25}{2}$-300	850
			4	200-$\frac{25}{2}$-250	933- 1/3
		Assistant Inspectors.			
2	150	300	5	125 10-175	791 2/3
22	75-10-125	2383 ⅓	20	75-10-125	2,166 2/3
11	50- 4-70	696 ⅔	35	50- 4-70	2,916 2/3
20	40	800			
	Total ..	7663 ⅓.			10,291 2/3

Extra cost ... 2628 ⅓ per mensem , , Rs. 31,540 per annum.

I: ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRED FOR ADDITIONAL CIRCLE INSPECTORS OFFICE.

Clerks	one on Rs. 60, 2 on Rs. 40 two on Rs. 35, one on Rs. 25, and 2 on Rs. 20	..	Rs. 402 per mensem.
Peons	one on Rs. 8, one on Rs. 7 and two on Rs. 6		
	House rent	... Rs.	25
	Contingencies	... ,,	13
	Total	... ,,	440 per mensem
		,,	5280 per annum.
	Travelling allowances and tour charges	,,	500
		Rs.	5,780 per annum
Non-recurring	Equipment and Furniture	Rs.	500

(ii) ESTABLISHMENT, ETC, FOR THE ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS.

25 Additional Assistant Inspector's Office.

3 Clerks 25 Rs. 20, 15, and 12	Rs	1,825
2 Peons Rs. 8 and 7	,,	625
	,,	2,450
Deduct cost of peons on Rs. 8 with the twenty Supervisors ...	,,	260
Extra cost	,,	2,190 per mensem
Rent Rs. 20 for each office	,,	500
Contingencies at Rs. 5	,,	125
Total ...	,,	2,815 per mense
Tour charges 200 for each	,,	5.000 per annum
Total cost deducting Rs. 4,800 being the present fixed travelling allowance of Supervisors	,,	33,980 or 34,000
Non-recurring for furniture etc.	,,	250 for each office or 6,250 for all.

APPENDIX K.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

	Rs. per mensem
Medical officer for each of the two Cities on 200-20-300	533 1/3
One clerk on Rs. 25 for each	70
Peons two on Rs. 8 and two on Rs. 7	50
Contingencies	20
Rent Rs. 35 each	70
Total per mesem ...	743 1/3

or Rs. 9,000 per annum approximatcly.

Equipment Rs. 500 for each centre. non-recurring Rs. .. 1,000

Other District Head quarters

Remuneration to the Medical officer at the rate of Rupee one per pupil per annum Rs. 6.000 on an average of 1,000 pil at each centre.

No. 11180-250—Edn. 498-20-1, dated 25th May 1921.

Physical Culture.

Director 200-10-300	...	..	... Rs.	$261\frac{1}{9}$
Assistant two on Rs. 75-10-125		...	... ,,	216 2/3
Establishment	...	...	.. ,,	120
Other charges	...	...	.. ,,	100
			Rs.	$697\frac{7}{9}$

or Rs. 8,500 roughly per annum.

APPENDIX L.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES.

1.	Mohatarfa in rural areas present revenue 2,44,700 to be increased by revising rates	Rs. 3,50,000
2.	Entire local cess on excise and certain items of forest revenue	,, 3.78,000
3.	Education cess of 1 anna in the rupee on land, Excise and Forest Revenue now subject to the levy of local cess	,, 11,58,000
4.	24% of cess of Land Revenue now credited to the Village School Fund ..	,, 1,87,200
5.	Education cess of 2 annas in the rupee in cities and one anna in the rupee on the items of income of Municipalities on which such a cess may be levied	,, 1,00,000
	Total ...	Rs. 21,73,200
6.	Standard of expenditure at the end of five years according to forecast of expenditure (abstract statement)	Rs. 21,34,931
		38,269

This would effect an excess of Rs. 38,269 of resources over expenditure.

S. O.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 11180-250—Edn. 498-20-1, dated 25th May 1921.

Education in Mysore.

Reviews problems relating to the improvement of —— and lays down future policy.

ORDER NO. 11180-250—EDN. 498-20-1, DATED 25TH MAY 1921

With their Order No. 1321-80—Edn. 96-19-1, dated 5th August 1919, Government published a memorandum on the progress of education in the Mysore State indicating the lines on which further advance could be made after consolidating the results of the vigorous policy inaugurated in 1914. Certain tentative suggestions were also made for the remodelling of education in all grades, and the views and criticisms of the public were invited. Government are glad to acknowledge that the invitation has met with a large response. Opinions have been received from educationists, educational associations and aided agencies, and the entire subject has received detailed consideration in the Representative Assembly, the Economic Conference, the Board of Education and the Conference of Educational Officers. Government have carefully considered these views as well as the criticisms that have from time to time appeared in the press and will now proceed to pass orders on the various subjects dealt with in the memorandum.

I. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

2. The subject of primary education was given considerable prominence in the memorandum especially in view of the very low level of literacy in the State and the unsatisfactory condition of the schools through the medium of which primary education is mainly imparted at present in rural areas under the village aid system. The main questions discussed in this connection were :—

(1) The future development of the aided village schools opened under the grant-in-aid system of 1914.
(2) Re-distribution of the schools on the population basis.
(3) Standards of Primary Education.
(4) Improvement of staff and equipment.
(5) Transfer of control of Primary Education to local bodies.
(6) Compulsory education
(7) Revision of curricula.
(8) Finance.

3. Under the first two headings the defects of the existing village grant-in-aid primary schools were pointed out and proposals were formulated for their gradual conversion into Government schools and a redistribution of all primary schools on the population basis. There is a general concurrence of opinion that 10,000 primary schools properly distributed throughout the State will for some time to come be adequate to meet the requirements of the population of about 60 lakhs in the State. Though the existing institutions, numbering in all 2,417 Government institutions and nearly 7,000 aided village primary schools, appear to be numerically adequate, yet owing to causes explained in the Memorandum the aided institutions are altogether inefficient and unfit to continue as aided schools for want of staff, equipment, resources and responsible managing bodies. Moreover, as these schools have sprung up according to the willingness of the raiyats to pay contribution and not under any well co-ordinated system based upon the actual needs of each locality, redistribution of the schools on certain well-defined principles has to be effected simultaneously with their improvement. There is a preponderance of public opinion in favour of the conversion of the aided schools to Government schools as the only method of improving them and there is also general agreement among the opinions received regarding the proposed redistribution.

After a careful consideration of the problems involved, Government are of opinion that all village aided primary schools which serve the needs of a sufficiently large population and which have no competent management should be converted into Government

institutions according to a well-denned programme extending over a certain number of years, the additional expenditure thereby involved being distributed between Government and local resources.

4. *Educational Survey.*—As a first step towards the preparation of a programme of such conversion, Government consider that it will be necessary to make a regular educational survey of the requirements of the State as regards Primary schools. They accordingly direct that a regular census of schools be taken simultaneously in all parts of the State through the agency of the Taluk Revenue officials in accordance with the instructions given below:—

(1) The Inspector-General should in the first instance prepare a form for collecting all necessary items of information. The form will be subject to the approval of Government.

(2) The skeleton information already available in the Education Department in regard to each school should be filled up in the forms and the forms relating to each taluk forwarded to the Amildar concerned.

(3) The Amildar should depute for each hobli a smart taluk official for a period not exceeding one month to collect all the information necessary for the education census. The official will be given deputation allowance and special rates of travelling allowance.

(4) The Amildar should before the expiry of the period of one month forward the forms duly filled in to the Inspector-General of Education.

(5) From the information furnished in these forms the Inspector-General should be able to compile the necessary data and prepare a programme for the conversion of the aided Primary schools to Government institutions with the details of establishment and other items of expenditure in respect of each school and the cost of the annual programmes.

5. *Redistribution of schools.*—In preparing the annual programmes for the conversion of aided institutions to Government schools, the following principles proposed in the Memorandum, which have generally met with approval, may be adopted :—

(*a*) Until the existing schools are properly redistributed so as to provide educational facilities to as large a mass of the people as possible, no new schools should be opened except for girls or for panchamas or in villages with a population of not less than 500 souls having no schools at present.

(*b*) The several types of schools based upon the number of teachers should be distributed according to the school-going population of each village and as far as possible large schools should be established with a sufficient number of teachers and small schools of the single-teacher type eliminated.

(*c*) As a rule common primary schools should be opened for boys and girls except where there is a general desire for separate schools for girls or the number of girls attending the schools is not less than 30, when a separate girls' school may be opened.

(*d*) The order of conversion to Government schools should be determined with reference to the strength of each school, and the population, the needs of which it serves.

(*e*) Schools should be located wherever possible centrally to several villages within a radius of a mile from the school so that a single school may serve as large a number of villages as possible.

(*f*) Where there is a minimum of 15 pupils whose mother tongue is Hindustani, Tamil or Telugu, special arrangements may be made for the teaching of these languages in primary schools.

(*g*) No schools should be continued or opened with a strength of less than 30, the minimum being reduced to 20 in the Malnad and in the case of special schools for Panchamas.

In accordance with the foregoing principles Government propose to convert 250 aided schools into Government schools during the next year at the rate of three or four for each taluk subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That the village in which the school is located has a population of at least 500 persons.

(2) That the school has a proper building for its accommodation or the villagers deposit a contribution of half the cost for the construction of a suitable building.

(3) That it has been in existence for over three years.

(4) That it has an average attendance of not less than 30 pupils.

(5) Consistently with the foregoing conditions, schools with a large number of teachers teaching up to a higher grade and those having qualified teachers will have preference.

(6) In the Malnad some latitude may be shown in respect of these conditions, the minimum average attendance being reduced to 20

The remaining schools will be taken up in the order of importance more or less on the same principles in the succeeding years at the rate of a fixed number for each district according to the number of trained teachers and funds available. In announcing this policy Government wish to make it clear that the conversion to Government schools will be restricted to the village grant-in-aid schools started under the scheme of 1914. Government agree with the Board of Education in Mysore and the Council of Missionary aided Education that all possible facilities should be extended for the maintenance of aided schools under well-organised and responsible agencies competent to undertake the management of such schools. The Grant-in-aid Rules are now being suitably revised to give the necessary encouragement to such aided agencies and orders are about to issue separately in this connection.

6. *Standards of Primary Education.*—The educational rules now in force classify primary schools as Lower Primary schools having the Infant and First Standards only and Upper Primary schools with the Infant and three higher standards including the First A.-V. class in A.-V. Schools. The primary grade at present consists, as explained above, of a four years' course in the infant and three higher standards. The Inspector-General of Education has proposed that the primary grade be reduced to a course of three years. There is however a large volume of opinion in favour of a four-year-course of primary education comprising the Infant and three higher standards. It is necessary to make the course of the primary grade of education sufficiently long and continuous so as to give by the time it is completed the rudiments of education entitling the pupils to be considered as literate. Government are pleased to direct that all primary schools be so remodelled as to provide for a four-years' course and that the entire course be confined to the vernacular.

7. *Improvement of Equipment and Staff.*—Most of the opinions received are in agreement with the proposals made in the Memorandum regarding the scale of teachers based upon the strength of the schools. The following scale will therefore be adopted:—

(*a*)	Any school with less than 30 pupils in 4 standards or less . .	1 teacher
(*b*)	Do with 30 to 60 pupils	2 teachers
(*c*)	Do with 60 to 90 pupils	3 teachers
(*d*)	Do with 90 to 120 pupils	4 teachers

(*e*) An additional teacher for every additional 30 pupils.

Every primary school will in addition be equipped with a standard of furniture and equipment costing Rs. 200. The above scale should be introduced in all existing Government Primary Schools as well as in aided schools when they are converted into Government Schools.

8. The question of increasing the pay and prospects of teachers of Primary schools has been carefully considered. Though the present minimum starting pay of teachers of Primary schools was fixed at Rs. 10 per mensem so long ago as 1908 yet in view of the consolidated high price allowances sanctioned in Government Order No. 1403-4—Edn. 131-20-1, dated 6th August 1920, Government consider it sufficient for the present to raise the substantive minimum starting pay of teachers of Primary schools to Rs. 12 per mensem so as to assure them a minimum total of emoluments of Rs. 20 per mensem. The rates of pay will also be regulated by adopting certain uniform scales of progressive pay. The present scales of pay will be revised as set forth in the statement (Appendix A). The consolidated high price allowance will be reduced to

the extent of the increase of pay now sanctioned subject to a minimum salary of Rs 20 being secured to every teacher. In addition to the above Head-masters of Primary schools with a strength of over 200 pupils will be given allowances of Rs. 5 each per mensem. Teachers in Malnad and other unhealthy centres as well as in industrial or commercial centres will also be given local allowances of Rs. 2 each per mensem if they are untrained and Rs. 3 each per mensem if trained.

9. *Transfer of control of Primary Education to Local Bodies.*—The two important points that have been raised for consideration in this connection are—

(1) Whether the Local Bodies have sufficient resources to undertake this additional burden, and

(2) Whether in their present condition it is desirable to divest the Department altogether of direct control over primary schools.

As regards funds the proposal made in the Memorandum proceeds on the basis that definite funds would be made available to Local Bodies with which they might maintain the schools. But as regards the other consideration, namely, whether the schools may be transferred to Local Bodies in their present state, there is a large volume of opinion that the proposed transfer may be deferred till the complicated process of remodelling of the schools as proposed in the Memorandum and organising them on a proper basis is fully carried out. The Representative Assembly, the Board of Education and certain District Boards are of this opinion. In view of the restricted inspecting staff which a Local Board can afford to maintain and in view of the strenuous efforts necessary to convert village aided schools to Government institutions and find trained teachers for them, Government also feel that it would be difficult to work out the reforms through the agency of Local Boards at present and are pleased to direct that the proposed transfer of control be postponed till the reforms now sanctioned are fully carried out. They however see considerable force in the view of the late Dewan Sir Seshadri Iyer that a popular element in the constitution and direction of primary schools can alone contribute to the success of primary education in rural areas. Mr. M. Shama Rao, retired Inspector-General of Education, points out that the chief disadvantage of the present system of departmental control over rural primary schools is that the local people have no control over the teachers to keep them up to the mark and to maintain the standard of efficiency of the schools. The system of appointing village school committees was introduced in G. O. No. 223-41, dated 29th May 1893 and Circular No. 49, dated 28th June 1902. Government consider that for the present school committees may be constituted for every village school with certain definite powers and functions of their own, and that this system may be tried for a period of 3 years and the entire question reconsidered at the end of that period. Sannads should be issued to the members of the committees containing a list of their functions and half-yearly reports of the committees obtained regarding the working of the schools and efforts made to secure building accommodation, garden, etc., for the school. The departmental officers should enlist the active co-operation of the school committee in maintaining the efficiency of the institutions and improving their accommodation, equipment and resources. Similarly the Special Committee appointed in connection with District Boards to deal with education may be required to be in touch with the work of Village Committees and co-operate with the Department in organizing primary education on a proper basis.

10. *Compulsory Education.*—The scheme of Compulsory Education is at present in force in 240 centres and Government are pleased to direct that for the present it may be extended only to 10 more centres. This would include almost all important and populous centres. Steps should be taken to bring the scheme effectually into operation in all the places in which it is actually in force at present before any new areas are selected. As regards the administration of Compulsory Education in these centres, Government consider that the example set by the Mysore City Municipal Council in taking over the control of Elementary Education and meeting a substantial portion of the expenditure should be followed by all town Municipalities.

As it is proposed to raise from local resources a fair share of the cost of education in rural areas Government consider that City and Town Municipalities in which compulsory education has been introduced should bear a fair proportion of the cost of primary education in such areas. Government are therefore pleased to direct

that steps be taken to levy an education cess of two annas in the rupee in cities and one anna in the rupee in towns on all items of Municipal revenue which may be subject to the imposition of this cess. The control over primary education will be transferred to such Municipalities as undertake to meet one-third of the cost of primary education in their areas with the help of the above cess as well as from other resources, if necessary. In the case of Municipalities to which control over primary education is not transferred as above the amount collected as cess will be credited towards educational expenditure as the contribution from such Municipalities.

For the present Government do not deem it necessary to raise the age of compulsion. Fees have been abolished in Middle Schools recently and all reasonable facilities for the higher education of pupils have been provided in most of the compulsory areas.

The compulsory age *viz.*, 7 to 11 may remain as fixed at present. Compulsion will also be restricted to the four years' course of primary education in Kannada. In compulsory areas the primary sections in Government and aided schools will be treated as independent sections with separate accounts of expenditure

11. *Curricula.*—As arrangements have been made to introduce uniformity in the standards of primary schools, instruction being confined to the Vernacular, Government consider that the syllabus and curricula of studies for the course should be examined by the Board of Education and revised so that the four years' course may be utilised to the best advantage. The Inspector-General of Education is therefore requested to submit proposals in the matter in consultation with the Board of Education at a very early date.

12. *Village School Fund.*—The expenditure on education in rural areas was met at first almost entirely from Local Funds. When the District Funds were constituted in 1871 it was laid down that 24 per cent of the local cess should be devoted to education and in 1874 it was arranged that 24 per cent of the local cess referred to above should be allotted in a lump sum to the Education Department. In July 1903 the allotment of local cess on Abkari and Miscellaneous items was raised to 33 per cent. The receipts of the Village School Fund at present comprise 24 per cent of the Local Cess on land revenue, 33 per cent of the local cess on excise and certain items of forest revenue, and contributions from Municipalities.

With the expansion of education in rural areas the resources of the Village School fund become more and more inadequate and the grants from Government to supplement the deficit form now much more than 50 per cent of the fund. As the schools are all Government institutions a separate fund is an anomaly. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the Village School Fund be abolished. The expenditure under the Village School Fund which is not already provided for in the Education budget amounts to nearly Rs. 3,00,000. These items will be included as additions in the respective items of expenditure on Education in the State Fund Budget.

13. *Finance.*—Under the programme indicated in the Memorandum it was proposed to distribute 10,000 schools on the population basis and convert all the aided schools to Government Schools during the next five years. According to the standard of expenditure provided in the budget the present cost incurred for primary education may roughly be estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs. If the programme of conversion is extended to 7 years at 1,000 schools every year and the schools are remodelled with the improved staff and equipment there will be a progressive increase of Rs. 7 lakhs per annum during these years on such schools. The ultimate expenditure on primary education will thus be increased to 59 lakhs in the seventh year, in addition to the amount paid as high prices allowances. The task involved in carrying out the above policy of conversion will, from the figures above furnished, appear to be an impossible one both on the ground of expenditure and of the difficulty of securing a large number of trained teachers even during the period of seven years. It is therefore necessary to curtail the programme of conversion laid down in the Memorandum. If in the next five years the number of existing Government schools be increased by 1250, as indicated in pare 5 the total expenditure involved thereby may possibly be met by grants from Government supplemented by local resources. The progressive total of expenditure on the above basis will be about Rs. 13¾ lakhs in the first year rising to about Rs. 17¾ lakhs in

the fifth year. It is however impossible to correctly forecast the additional expenditure before the detailed educational survey now ordered to be made is completed. There is very little doubt however that the total ultimate expenditure on primary education in the State, if there is to be proper consolidation of work already done and further gradual advance on sound lines, will not be less than Rs. 25 lakhs per annum. The cost involved in the programme of converting 250 aided village elementary schools to Government schools every year and providing them with the necessary staff according to scale, and equipment and furniture according to standard, has been worked out in Appendix B.

II. Middle Schools.

14. The questions raised for consideration in the Education Memorandum regarding this grade of Education relate to

1. The conversion of all middle schools to a uniform type of Anglo-Vernacular schools.
2. The duration of the course and the medium of instruction.
3. Revision of curricula.
4. The provision to be made for the middle school education of Mussalmans.
5. Improving the efficiency of the institutions.
6. Introduction of manual training or practical instruction.

15. *Conversion of all middle schools to Anglo-Vernacular schools.*—Opinion is almost unanimous regarding the need for the introduction of a bilingual course in middle schools. Even in rural areas people have acquired a broader outlook and the increasing demand for English education is illustrated by the increase in the number of rural Anglo-Vernacular schools. To afford equal opportunities to persons in rural as well as urban areas to obtain the benefits which English education would lay open to them, Government have decided to introduce middle schools of a uniform type and do away with the distinction between Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools. They are pleased to direct that all middle schools be remodelled on a uniform type of Anglo-Vernacular schools as indicated in the Memorandum.

According to the latest Public Instruction Report, the total number of fully developed Anglo-Vernacular schools is 157, the number of rural Anglo-Vernacular Schools is 129 and of Vernacular middle schools, 84 for boys and 108 for girls, or a total of 192. Thus there are 129+192 or a total of 321 middle schools which have to be developed into Anglo-Vernacular schools gradually. The Inspector-General is requested to collect information regarding the strength of the existing Vernacular middle and Rural A.-V. schools and prepare a programme of conversion or development of these into Anglo-Vernacular schools according to the total strength of the schools and the strength in the highest Kannada class. The schools should whenever necessary be redistributed so that each school may serve as large an area as possible. Government are pleased to sanction the conversion of 250 Vernacular middle or Rural Anglo-Vernacular schools to fully developed middle schools on the lines explained above at the rate of 50 every year during the next five years.

16. *Duration of the middle school course.*—The middle grade of education according to the existing scheme comprises the IV and V Vernacular classes and the II to V Anglo-Vernacular classes. In order to conform to a uniform type as referred to above, Government are pleased to direct that all middle schools should provide for a four-year course in four Anglo-Vernacular forms. At present primary sections are attached to middle schools under the supervision of the same headmaster. Government do not consider this arrangement satisfactory as primary schools should be under the independent supervision of a separate headmaster. They are therefore pleased to direct that the primary sections in all Anglo-Vernacular schools should be constituted into separate primary schools and the Anglo-Vernacular schools confined to the middle school classes.

17. *Medium of Instruction.*—According to the rules now in force based on Circular No. 10, dated the 2nd January 1904, Arithmetic, Indian History and Geography are taught in English in the two highest Anglo-Vernacular classes, the medium of

instruction being Kannada in all other respects. The Government of India in their Resolution on Educational Policy issued in March 1904 have laid down the most important principles to be observed in this matter thus:

"As a general rule a child should not be allowed to learn English as a language until he has made some progress in the primary stages of instruction and has received a thorough grounding in his mother tongue. It is equally important that when the teaching of English is begun it should not be prematurely employed as the medium of instruction in other subjects. Much of the practice too prevalent in Indian schools of committing to memory ill-understood phrases and extracts from text-books or notes may be traced to the scholars having received instruction through the medium of English before their knowledge of the language was sufficient to enable them to understand what they were taught. The line of division between the use of the Vernacular and that of English as a medium of instruction should broadly speaking be drawn at the minimum age of 13."

In accordance with the foregoing principles which experience has proved to be sound Government are pleased to direct that the medium of instruction throughout the middle school course be Vernacular, English being taught only as a compulsory second language.

18. *Revision of Curricula and Publication of books.*—The need for revision of the curricula so as to make the instruction imparted more practical and useful has been explained in the Memorandum. Government are pleased to direct that Drawing and Elementary Science be introduced into the curriculum as compulsory subjects. A scheme for the production of works on subjects of modern knowledge in Kannada has been sanctioned by Government. A few books have been already published and some are in the course of preparation. Government are pleased to direct that the scheme of publication of Kannada books be co-ordinated with the present scheme of making Kannada the medium of instruction throughout the middle school course.

19. *Scale of Staff and pay of teachers in middle schools.*—One important measure necessary for improving the efficiency of middle schools is to raise the standard of minimum qualifications of teachers and give them adequate pay and prospects. No candidate who has not passed the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination and has not been trained should be entertained as a teacher in a middle school nor any one appointed as headmaster unless he has also passed the Entrance or Intermediate Examination. The headmasters of all important middle schools should be graduates.

The scale of pay of teachers of middle schools will be fixed as follows :—

		Rs.
Headmasters of middle schools with a strength of 400 pupils or more and trained graduates who are headmasters		75-10-125
Headmasters of middle schools with a strength of over 200 pupils and graduate teachers in middle schools		50-4-70
Headmasters of middle schools not included in the above and assistant masters of the additional sections of the IV A.-V. class		10-2-50
Other assistant masters	III. A.-V. class	30-2-40
	II. do	25-1-30
	I. do	20-1-25
When the total number of pupils in any class exceeds 50.	One additional teacher of the same grade for a new section of the class.	

Sanskrit and Hindustani Munshis will be appointed in all middle schools. Separate Munshis for Tamil and Telugu will however be appointed only where there is a minimum of 10 pupils taking up these languages. Every middle school should have a qualified Drawing Master on Rs. 25—1—30 and a Physical Instructor on Rs. 20—1—25. Wherever a sufficient number of pupils desire to undergo courses in Music and are prepared to pay fees so as to enable the class being run entirely as a self-supporting adjunct of the school, arrangements should be made to entertain a Music teacher or a sufficient number of such teachers and to open a class in Music.

The following scale of clerical and menial establishment will also be provided for in the case of all Anglo-Vernacular schools :—

1 Clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem

1 Peon on Rs. 9

1 Additional peon may be entertained for every 100 pupils when the strength of the institution exceeds 100.

The consolidated high price allowance will be reduced to the extent of the increases now sanctioned.

III. High Schools.

20. There are at present 13 Government English High Schools and 8 Aided English High Schools. The attendance at the existing High Schools shows that for some time to come there will be sufficient accommodation for students seeking admission in them and there is no pressing need therefore at present to increase the number of Government high schools except in the case of the Bangalore City where an additional high school is necessary. Steps have already been taken to provide each of the high schools with an adequate staff and also to open new sections when the number of pupils exceeds a certain prescribed minimum. Government consider that no high school should be opened with less than 40 pupils in the IV form nor continued if the total strength of the High School classes falls below 75. No class should have more than six sections in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore or more than three in other High Schools.

21. The recommendations made in the Memorandum relate to (1) the recruitment of staff, (2) extension of accommodation, (3) improvement of equipment, (4) facilities for teaching Natural Science as an optional subject. To these may now be added (5) revision of the curriculum under compulsory Elementary Science. Considerable attention is being paid in the matter of recruiting Science teachers with high qualifications by appointing as Science teachers, only men who have passed the B. A., with Hons. or the B. Sc. As regards extension of accommodation, Government in their Order No. 2470-3—Edn. 219-17-7 dated 16th September 1918 have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of Science Halls at all District Head quarter high schools and as a first step in working out the scheme the construction of a Science Hall for Bangalore has been taken up by the Public Works Department. For improvement of the equipment, Government have increased the allotments for the purchase of Science apparatus and chemicals for high schools, and the selection of apparatus, etc., has been made by a committee composed of Science Professors of the University and others. At present facilities for teaching Natural Science as an optional subject are confined to the High Schools at Bangalore Mysore and Tumkur.

22. *New Optional Sections.*—The scheme of opening commercial classes in High Schools for the teaching of Commerce as an optional subject was sanctioned in Government Order No. 12060-1— Edn. 160-17-6 dated 13th June 1918. These classes which have been opened in High Schools are very popular and Government have in view the opening of Commercial classes in other High Schools. They however consider that in view of the need to keep the cost of High Schools within a reasonable level and the circumstance that teachers who are appointed to teach Natural Science, Commerce and similar subjects are not likely to find sufficient work in teaching these subjects only in moffusil High Schools owing to the limited number of pupils, such classes should not be opened unless there is a likelihood of a minimum number of 20 students taking the subject or the teachers employed can teach other subjects also.

23. *Medium of Instruction.*—One important question raised in the Memorandum regarding High School education is the medium of instruction. Though there are weighty reasons in favour of adopting Kannada as the medium of instruction, yet Government are not at present prepared to introduce such a drastic change. English has to continue to be the medium of instruction in the University and is an essential requisite in all the higher departments of Government service. A knowledge of English is absolutely necessary for advancement in any commercial or industrial calling. The object of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme being to prepare pupils either to qualify for higher studies or to earn a living, Government are of opinion that English must continue as the medium of instruction and that no effort should be spared to train pupils to as high a standard in the subject as may be possible.

Government consider that in view of the far reaching changes that have been introduced in the general scheme of education according to the proposals now sanctioned the entire curriculum of the S. S. L. C. course should be examined by an

expert Committee on which the University should be adequately represented. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit proposals on the subject in consultation with the University Council.

24. *Scales of establishment and grades of pay.*—The subject of fixing certain standard scales of establishment in High Schools and revising the grades of pay of the entire staff has received the careful consideration of Government. From the time tables of high schools it has been worked out that in all 34 periods of teaching per week have to be provided for each High School class. In the distribution of work the basis of 14 to 16 hours of work for the headmaster and 22 to 25 periods for assistants may be adopted so as to give each member of the staff sufficient time to supervise the work of the students in addition to actual teaching and preparation. On this basis the following scale of establishment may be adopted:—

For a high school with only one section in each form or 3 sections altogether.	1 Headmaster (14 periods). 4 Assistant Masters (22 periods 1 Clerk. 3 peons. 1 attender
For a high school with 4 sections	1 Headmaster (16 periods). 5 Assistant Masters (24 periods 1 Clerk, 3 peons, 1 attender.
For a high school with 5 sections	1 Headmaster (16 periods). 6 Assistant Masters (25 periods 2 Clerks. 3 peons and 1 attende.
For a high school with 6 sections	1 Headmaster, (16 periods) 8 Assistant Masters (24 periods) 2 Clerks 4 peons and 2 attenders
For a high school with 7 sections	1 Headmaster (16 periods) 9 Assistant Masters (24 periods) 2 Clerks, 5 peons and 2 attenders, and so on.

Sanskrit, Kannada and Hindustani Munshis will be appointed in all High Schools and separate Munshis for Tamil or Telugu will be appointed where there is a minimum number of 10 pupils taking up these languages.

The scale of pay of head masters and assistant masters also requires revision. Government are pleased to prescribe the following scale of pay:—

HEADMASTERS 11.

2 on Rs. 375—$2\frac{5}{2}$—400 for Bangalore and Mysore.
2 do 300—$2\frac{5}{2}$—350 for Tumkur and Shimoga.
3 do 250—$2\frac{5}{2}$—300 } for other High Schools
4 do 200—$2\frac{5}{2}$—250 }

ASSISTANT MASTERS 120.

40 on Rs 125-10-175.
80 do 75-10-125.

The minimum pay of an assistant master of a high school is thus raised to Rs. 75 As far as possible only trained graduates or B. Sc's. or M.A's. should be entertained.

25. As regards the introduction of polytechnic courses in high schools discussed in the Memorandum, Government consider that provision may be made for the teaching of Industries and Agriculture, which have already been included in the curriculum for the S. S. L. C. course. Facilities may be provided for the teaching of Agriculture and three Industries, *viz.*, carpentry, smithy and weaving in the High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga and Agriculture and carpentry in all the other high schools. The course should be sufficiently practical and advanced to enable the student to earn a living without a long course of subsequent practical training.

In the case of students who take up industries in the S. S. L. C. course and desire to pursue further technical studies after the high school stage, advanced instruction in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering will be given in the Mechanical Engineering School and a course of Civil Engineering in the Engineering School which will be transferred to Bangalore. Similarly, students passing with Agriculture can undergo a further higher course at Hebbal. Provision already exists for students that might take up commerce and pass their S. S. L. C. Examination to join the senior course in

Commercial schools. These measures will provide for the continuity of vocational education from the lower grades.

IV. Education of Girls and Women.

26. The chief defects in the existing scheme of Women's Education and the proposals for remedying them have been discussed in detail in the Memorandum. The points on which orders have now to be passed are:—

(1) Increase in the number of primary schools.
(2) Development of the existing Anglo-Vernacular schools and increasing their efficiency.
(3) Provision of suitable building accommodation.
(4) Medium of instruction.
(5) Revision of Curricula.
(6) Arrangements for the training of teachers.
(7) Revision of scales of pay and allowances.

27. *Primary Schools for girls.*—While dealing with the question of establishing 10,000 primary schools it has been stated that the opening of new schools should be restricted to girls' schools and schools for the depressed classes. There are at present only 554 primary schools for girls as compared with nearly 15 times the same number of boys' schools. As this disparity in educational facilities should be reduced gradually, Government are pleased to direct that 500 new primary schools for girls should be established within the next five years at the rate of 100 per annum. These will be included among the 250 schools to be converted into Government institutions every year. These may be established only in centres where a sufficiently large number of pupils is available. In dealing with the distribution of primary schools for boys in para 4 above Government have agreed with the views of the Education Board as regards the desirability of co-education of boys and girls in primary schools where the number of girls is not sufficient for a separate school for girls.

28. *Middle Schools for girls.*—For the middle school education of girls, there are at present 108 vernacular middle schools and 13 Anglo-Vernacular schools. In paragraph 15 above Government have dealt with the question of converting Vernacular middle schools to the Anglo-Vernacular type in the order of the strength of the schools. Government therefore consider that the vernacular middle schools for girls may also be converted into one uniform type as the boys' schools. All new schools should, as far as possible, be staffed entirely with women teachers. Special Industrial classes should be attached to girls' schools to teach cutting out, needle work, embroidery, lace-making, etc., and arrangements should be made to train and secure competent mistresses.

29. *Training of teachers.*—To improve the efficiency of existing schools and to provide trained teachers to the new schools to be opened, it is necessary to arrange for the training of a large number of women teachers. The three existing Training institutions at the Maharani's College, Wesleyan Mission Girls' School and the Training School for Hindustani School Mistresses train on the average about 100 teachers altogether. Government consider therefore that it is necessary to have two Central Normal Training institutions for women, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore. The normal sections of the Maharani's High School should be specially developed so as to provide for the training of women who have undergone the S. S. L. C. course and the Training School for Hindustani school mistresses should be amalgamated with the Normal School attached to the Maharani's High School but with a separate staff to give instruction in Hindustani. The Normal School to be opened at Bangalore should provide for the training of 100 teachers of primary schools.

30. *Buildings and equipment.*—In the construction of school buildings Government are pleased to direct that the requirements of girls' schools should have preference. A separate programme should be prepared for the construction of buildings for girls' schools, an annual allotment of Rs. 30,000 being set apart for the purpose out of the entire allotment for buildings. The equipment of girls' schools should also be improved. The question of standardising equipment in girls' schools will be referred to the Education Board for consideration along with the subject of revision of curricula.

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31. *Revision of grades of pay.*—The scale of pay of the tutorial and inspecting staff of Girls' Schools according to existing orders is as follows

B. A's.	Rs. 100 per mensem on probation for one year, and Rs. 125-25-150 at the end of one year.
B. A. (Hons.) M. A's. and L. T's.	Rs. 150 per mensem on probation for one year, and Rs. 175-25-200 at the end of one year.
Inspectress	Rs. 400-20-500.
Assistant Inspectresses (5)	Rs. 75-10-125 for Kannada Girls' Schools.
Do do (2)	Rs. 75-10-125 for Hindustani Girls' Schools
Technical Assistant to the Inspectresses (1).	Rs. 75-10-125.

Government are pleased to direct that the grades of pay of women teachers in High Schools for girls be revised as follows :—

Existing			Revised		
No.	Rate Rs.	Average per mensem Rs	No	Rate Rs.	Average per mensem Rs.
			(Head Mistresses)		
3	200-20-300	800		250-20-350	633⅓
			(B. A Hons. L. Ts. M. A.. etc.)		
2	150-10-200	366⅔	8 ...	150-10-200	1,466⅔
2	175-25-200	380			
3	150.	450			
			B A's.		
1	75-10-125	108	6	100-10-150	800
5	50- 4-70	316			

The scale of pay of the women inspectorate will remain as at present and whenever graduates are appointed Assistant Inspectresses they will be placed in the higher grade of Rs. 100-10-150. As regards the other grades of teachers, Government are pleased to direct that the scales of pay of school mistresses be fixed at 25 per cent in excess of the scales of pay of teachers in boys' schools thereby raising the minimum pay to Rs. 15 which will be in addition to the high price allowances that are admissible to them under the rules.

32. The subject of revision of curricula of all grades of girls' schools will be referred to the Board of Education. Government desire to emphasize the necessity of an elastic curriculum for girls' schools both of the primary and middle school grade, somewhat different from that of boys' schools. Special attention has to be devoted to instruction in subjects useful to women.

V. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

33. The education now imparted in the primary and secondary schools is too literary in character. Adequate provision has not been made for the training of the hand and the eye with the result that the large number of pupils who are not successful in their literary studies or cannot afford higher studies have very few openings in life in industrial occupations. On the other hand industrial schools do not provide for a sufficiently high standard of literary education nor even a high standard of vocational training which would produce a more intelligent type of artisans able to pursue industrial occupations.

With a view to remedy these evils Government are pleased to reorganise the entire scheme of technical education in three distinct branches *viz.*, the combination of practical instruction with literary education in the primary and secondary schools, the establishment of Elementary Industrial Schools at taluk headquarters and of higher Industrial schools at District Headquarters and the opening of Trades schools in selected centres for imparting specialised training to artisan communities engaged in such industries as handloom weaving, sandalwood carving, lacquerware, kambli-weaving, metal work, etc.

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34 *Practical Instruction.*—As regards primary education, Government consider that at such an early age of the pupils definite agricultural or industrial teaching should not be imparted but ideas relating to rural life and economy should be conveyed through the medium of the lessons in the text books and by practical demonstration. Their powers of observation should be developed by a course of nature study, kindergarten and drawing which should form an essential part of the curriculum.

In middle schools in rural areas attended almost entirely by pupils of the agricultural classes, agriculture and carpentry will be made the subjects of practical instruction. In urban areas, particularly in the cities, the bulk of the students are not likely to adopt agriculture as a calling and it would also be difficult to provide a farm within easy distance of the school. Provision will therefore be made for instruction in carpentry, weaving or rattan-work or any other alternative industrial subject in urban middle schools. The Inspector-General is requested to prepare a suitable syllabus of practical instruction on the above lines so as to include sloyd or manual training, the courses in industries being correlated as far as possible to the compulsory course in drawing and to the courses in the industrial schools. The following scale of charges for establishment and equipment is sanctioned for the courses of practical instruction in middle schools.

Recurring cost for each school.

1. Teacher for Carpentry	Rs.20 plus 10	(high price allowance)	
1. Do Agriculture	Rs.20 plus 10	do	
1. Peon	Rs.7 plus 5	do	
Contingencies for both the classes	11⅓		
	83½	p.m. or Rs. 1,000 p.a.	

Non-recurring charges.

For Carpentry	200
Agriculture	300
Total ...	500

35. *Industrial Education.*—The Chamarajendra Technical Institute will be further developed as a central institution for training in Arts and Crafts in the State. Besides containing a large number of sections for training in several industries it should provide for advanced courses in the subjects taught in the District Industrial Schools. As a very large number of teachers for the practical instruction classes in middle schools and the industrial classes in Taluk and District Industrial Schools will have to be trained in the next few years, arrangements will be made immediately for the training of a hundred teachers in carpentry, drawn largely from the artisan classes who could after a short period of training be put in charge of the classes for elementary training in these subjects. The Director of Industries and Commerce is also requested to arrange simultaneously for the training of about 50 weavers in the Weaving Factory every year.

For the industrial training of pupils in the districts there should be two grades of schools — Taluk and District Industrial Schools, providing for Elementary and Higher Courses of training respectively, the courses being continuous. The District Industrial schools should be so organised as to enable the pupils to take full advantage of the facilities for practical training in the Government Industrial workshops at the headquarters of districts and also to provide for the correlation of art instruction to industrial training. There should also be correlation between the practical instruction in Middle Schools and the course of training in the industrial schools so that candidates who discontinue literary studies after the middle school course may have special facilities for continuing their industrial training.

Each District Industrial school will be provided with the following scale of establishment.—

1 Superintendent	75—10—125+10 (high price allowance)	108 1/3+10
4 Instructors on (30+10)		160
1 Teacher for General Education	25+10 (high price allowance)	35
1 Clerk	25+10	35
2 Peons @	5+10	25
Materials		60
Tools ..		30
Contingencies		10
Rent		30
		503 1/3

Roughly 500 per mensem or Rs. 6,000 per annum.

As there are industrial schools already at the District Headquarters a lump sum of Rs. 4,000 will be provided in the budget of 1921-22 for improving their equipment so as to bring them up to standard.

Each Taluk Industrial school will be provided with the following scale of charges, establishment and equipment.

Superintendent	50+10	(high price allowance) ...	60
2 Instructors	25+10	do ...	70
Clerk	15+10	do ...	25
Peon	8+ 5	do ...	13
Teacher for General Education	25+10	do ...	35
House rent ...	...	... ...	20
Scholarships ...	...	... ...	100
Contingencies ...	...	... ...	8
			331

Rs. 331 per mensem or Rs. 4,000 per annum.

Equipment Rs. 1,000.

In view of the large number of teachers of the industrial schools and practical instruction classes that will have to be trained it would not be possible to provide every taluk with an industrial school in the course of the next 5 years. Half a dozen taluk industrial schools will therefore be opened every year during the next 5 years so that there may be 38 industrial schools at the headquarters of taluks including the District Industrial schools and in addition to the trades schools. As a rule no section for imparting instruction in a particular industry should be opened without a minimum of 15 pupils.

The existing scheme of scholarships tenable in Industrial institutions provides for a progressive scale of scholarships ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 in subjects such as carpentry, inlaying etc., and Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 in Art courses. It has been represented that the number and value of the scholarships are too inadequate to induce pupils to remain for the full period of their courses as, with the knowledge they get in the earlier stages, they are able to earn more outside. Government consider therefore that sufficient inducement should be afforded to encourage pupils to stay for the full period of the courses and direct that the scheme of scholarships may be replaced by a system of payment of wages to pupils according to the quality and quantity of work turned out by them.

36. *Trades Schools.* In centres where communities of artisans have specialised for decades in any particular industry the institution to be started should have a special reference to the industry and the community engaged in it, and should aim at improving the industry itself rather than merely train pupils to a certain standard. Instances where industrial schools already existing may be converted into trades schools are those at Sagar, Channapatna, Dodballapur, etc. New trades schools may be started at Nagamangala, Sravanabelagola etc. In these trades schools a high degree of specialisation should be aimed at so as to enable the artisans to withstand competition in the market. The schools may be conducted on strictly commercial lines. These schools will be organised and worked by the Industries Department.

37 The District and Taluk Industrial schools as well as the Chamrajendra Technical Institute will also be transferred to the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce who will be better able to co-ordinate the working of these institutions with reference to the actual requirements of industries in the State.

38. In the industrial and trades schools sufficient work-deposits will be provided for the purchase of raw materials. The Inspector-General of Education will be requested to submit proposals in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce regarding the possibility of co-ordinating the supply of raw materials and of marketing the finished articles for all these schools. Each Industrial school should have a museum of models, etc. It has been found difficult to compel pupils to undergo the full term of training as they often leave the institutions before being fully trained. The introduction of an apprentice act to remedy this evil has been recommended by the Inspector-General of Education and the Board of Education and this subject is receiving attention separately.

39. *Engineering Schools.* At present there is a Civil Engineering School attached to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and a Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore. As the Engineering School at Mysore is not an integral part of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute Government consider that the Civil Engineering School should be transferred to Bangalore and amalgamated with the Mechanical Engineering School.

The School of Engineering thus reconstituted will have separate courses in the following branches of Engineering :—

1. Civil
2. Mechanical
3. Electrical
4. Workshop Practice.

Diplomas should also be given to the pupils who pass the technical examinations in these subjects. The school of Engineering will be under the control of the Education Department as at present.

40. *Agricultural Education.*—A scheme for the introduction of Agriculture in Kannada schools was introduced in a very few selected schools in 1913. These classes have not been very successful and have been since abolished. Experience has proved that no useful purpose is served by providing for agricultural training in the primary stage and that arrangements may be made only to impart simple ideas on agricultural methods and practices along with lessons on nature study. In places where suitable facilities exist a small farm or garden may be attached to the school to develop the powers of observation of the pupils. With regard to purely agricultural education, the Hebbal School now consists of two sections, one an English section with a three years' course for securing recruits for the Agricultural Inspectorate with a fairly high standard of general education and providing an advanced course to gentlemen farmers, and the other a purely vernacular course for a period of 12 to 18 months for sons of raiyats, teachers of vernacular schools, etc. in addition to the vernacular section of the Hebbal School, the Chikkannahalli Agricultural School provides for Agriculture instruction in Kannada.

As arrangements have to be made for the teaching of agriculture as an optional subject in all rural middle schools the number of scholarships at the Hebbal School will be increased to 50 so as to secure separate trained teachers for Agriculture to be provided in each middle school under the scheme for practical instruction.

41. *Commercial Education.*—Government have sanctioned in their Order No. 10843-5—Edn. 344-18-9, dated 14th May 1920, the revision of the courses in the Commercial Schools as indicated below :—

Old course.		*Revised course.*	
Book keeping, Accounts and Auditing	... 3 years	Accountancy and Auditing	... 2 years.
Shorthand, Typewriting (each)	... 3 ,,	Shorthand,	... 2 ,,
		Typewriting	... 2 ,,
Correspondence and Office routine	... 3 ,,	Methods and Machinery of business	... 2 ,,
Commercial Arithmetic	... 2 ,,	Commercial Arithmetic	... 1 year
Banking and Political Economy (each)	... 3 ,,	Banking and Economics (combined)	... 2 years.
Commercial Geography	... 2 ,,	Economic Geography	... 1 year
Commercial languages	... 2 ,,	Commercial languages	... 1 ,,
		Commercial History	... 2 years.

Candidates who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination will be eligible for the Junior course and only those who have passed their S. S. L. C. with commerce as one of the optional subjects will be eligible for admission to the Senior courses in commercial schools. The further extension of commercial education can easily be effected by opening commercial sections in high schools, the higher or senior course being confined to the commercial schools at Bangalore and Mysore. Government are glad to note that commerce sections already opened in high schools are popular and are pleased to direct that commerce sections be opened wherever a minimum strength of 20 pupils for the commerce class is available.

V. Education of special communities.

42. *Backward classes.*—The proposals made above regarding the improvement of primary and middle schools in rural areas are calculated to bring adequate facilities within easy reach of the rural classes. As an incentive for the higher

education of a large mass of the population, Government have abolished fees in middle schools. A large number of scholarships have been instituted for the backward classes. The award of these scholarships will be systematised but so as not to incur additional expenditure.

In the Memorial submitted to His Highness the Maharaja, the deputation consisting of the representatives of the Non-Brahmin communities in the State represented that the rural people have not been given the same chances as the population of the towns owing to the existing defects in the educational organisation, *viz.*, the absence of English Lower Secondary schools of a uniform type throughout the State, the want of hostels for all communities at each Secondary School and the levy of contribution from villagers towards the maintenance of schools in rural areas. The Miller Committee have also sent recommendations more or less on similar lines for the development of the Education of Panchamas, for a wider expansion and improvement of Primary Education, the establishment of a uniform type of middle schools, the introduction of Practical Instruction, the establishment of Hostels, the increase of allotment for scholarships to Backward Communities and the reservation of seats in Schools and Colleges. It will be seen that with the exception of the last two proposals the other recommendations have been sanctioned in this order.

Proposals for systematising scholarships are under consideration. The question of reservation of seats for particular communities does not seem to call for any special orders as accommodation is proposed to be provided for all candidates seeking admission in the departmental institutions.

43. *Education of Mahomedans.*—There are at present 646 Hindustani primary schools for boys with a total strength of 18,678 and 140 primary schools for girls with a strength of 5,024, 57 middle schools for boys with a strength of 4,38 and 27 middle schools for girls with a strength of 2,406 pupils, and seven Anglo-Hindustani schools with a strength of 1,058 pupils.

The following statement given in the latest Public Instruction Report shows the percentage of Mahomedan scholars in each stage to the total number of scholars in schools for Mahomedans:—

No.	Stage	Boys	Girls	Total in each grade	
				Boys	Girls
1	High Schools—				
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	
2	English Middle—				
	II and III Forms	74	...	27·5	
	I and II Classes and I Form	2·01			
3	Vernacular Middle and Primary—				
	Vernacular Middle IV and V Classes	3·02	2·06		
	Vernacular Upper Primary Infant B, I, II and III Classes.	41·49	32·84	97·25	100
	Vernacular Lower Primary Infant A, Reading or not reading printed books.	52·74	65·10		
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

The problem of Mahomedan Education is complicated by the following circumstances:—

(1) The Mahomedan population of the State is scattered throughout the State so much so that the possibilities of their education in special schools is limited.

(2) They feel considerable difficulty in learning Kannada as a Vernacular examination subject as they have also to learn two other languages, *viz.*, Urdu and English.

(3) They attend school at such a late age that their prospects of advancement in education before reaching the age of earning a livelihood are limited.

(4) As the system of educating them in special schools has been adopted the schools are manned by a very inefficient staff and considerable difficulty is felt in securing teachers.

(5) The isolation of the pupils from pupils of other communities more forward in education deprives them of the sense of emulation, the spirit of enterprise and a broader outlook in general.

(6) The number of pupils that resort to higher education is so low that unless special attempts are made to encourage the higher education of Mahomedans their progress in education would be very slow.

The only way to reduce the age at which Mahomedan pupils attend school is by a strict enforcement of the provisions of the Compulsory Education Regulation requiring a pupil to attend school in his seventh year. The efficiency of the teaching may be improved by a larger recruitment of Hindu teachers who know Urdu and by the liberal grant of scholarships to Mahomedan pupils taking to higher education. In centres not having a sufficiently large Mahomedan population to justify the maintaining of a separate school a Hindustani Munshi may be attached to the primary or middle school provided there is a minimum of 15 pupils in a primary school and 10 in a middle school. The proposal to convert all middle schools to the Anglo-Vernacular type would enhance the number of Anglo-Hindustani Schools and thus improve their efficiency. The Inspectorate for Hindustani Schools has been recently reorganised and one additional District Inspector appointed for charge of the Malnad Division.

44. *Education of Mahomedan Girls.*—The problem of the education of Mahomedan girls is further complicated by the Ghosha system. The Inspector-General has remarked in the Public Instruction Report for 1918-19 that "the greatest desideratum of Mahomedan girls' education is the establishment of a good English Lower Secondary School with boarding arrangements so as to enable girls from all parts of the State to attend it." Government agree with these remarks and are pleased to direct the Inspector-General to select from among the 27 Hindustani middle schools for girls an institution which has the greatest chances of success as an Anglo-Hindustani Girls' School and submit proposals for converting it into a Boarding Anglo-Hindustani School. As regards the higher education of Mahomedan girls the Inspector-General is requested to take steps to staff the Maharani's High School and the Vani Vilas High School entirely by lady teachers to facilitate the admission of ghosha ladies to these schools.

45. *Panchama Education.*—The entire subject has received the careful consideration of Government and G. O. No. 9550-1—Edn. 75-18-29, dated the 7th April 1920, was issued indicating the policy to be adopted in the matter. The lines on which Panchama Education has been developed and the facilities offered to them are:—

(i) the opening of Primary schools for their benefit in important centres of Panchama population,

(ii) the establishment of a Central Panchama Institute with suitable boarding and residential arrangements in Mysore and similar institutions at Tumkur and Chikmagalur,

(iii) grant of scholarships on a liberal scale both for education in the vernacular and in English,

(iv) combination of Industrial training with general education wherever possible,

(v) throwing open all public schools for Panchamas,

(vi) provision of a special allotment of Rs. 50,000 for Panchama education in addition to the grant of Rs. 23,000 for Panchama Boarding Institutions,

(vii) the provision of Rs. 5,000 for supplying books, slates, etc., in deserving cases,

viii) exemption of all Depressed class students from payment of admission and class fees and also examination fees as a tentative measure for three years,

(ix) increased grant to schools attended by Depressed classes. The grant-in-aid rules provide for the increase of grant for each teacher and pupil by not more than 50 per cent in any defined localities in favour of any schools attended by a large majority of pupils drawn from the depressed classes.

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Government have recently raised the allotment for scholarships for students of the Depressed classes to Rs. 25,000 (Rs. 15,000 for Vernacular and Industrial Scholarships and Rs. 10,000 for scholarships to students in English classes. The following statement shows the value of the scholarships awarded to the Depressed class students in the several classes :—

		Value.
I	*Vernacular Schools.*	
	Primary stage	Rs. 2
	Vernacular Lower Secondary	„ 4
II.	*English Schools.*	
	I and II classes	„ 6
	I, II and III forms	„ 8, 9 and 10
	IV, V and VI Forms	„ 8
	Entrance	„ 10
	University	„ 15

Panchamas have been declared eligible for admission to all schools maintained from public funds as it is desirable that they should pursue their studies side by side with the higher classes of the Hindu community and derive the benefit of intermingling with other communities.

In all important centres of Panchama population suitable facilities should be provided for the primary education of Panchamas by opening special schools. In view of the peculiar apathy of the class in the matter of education it is desirable that for sometime to come education should be carried to their very doors by opening schools in all Panchama centres. Twenty-five such schools will be opened every year during the next five years. Village schools may be started wherever a minimum attendance of 20 can be secured. The three existing residential institutions should be developed more fully so as to facilitate the training of 250 pupils in each and should be utilised largely for providing teachers for Panchama schools in rural areas. Three more institutions of the same type will also be opened. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit proposals for developing the existing Central Boarding Institutions on the foregoing lines to the fullest extent before recommending the opening of new schools of a residential type. For industrial training not only special facilities have been provided in the residential institutions but special weaving and other industrial schools will be opened and scholarhips given to Panchama pupils having aptitude for higher studies in Agriculture or Industries.

For the education of Panchama girls and training them to be mistresses of schools a Panchama boarding school for girls combining general with industrial education suited to Panchama girls may be opened at a cost not exceeding Rs. 15,000.

VII. TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

46. The training of elementary school teachers is perhaps the most important problem in connection with the improvement of primary schools in the State which are now staffed to a very undesirable extent by untrained and even unpassed teachers of very short experience. This subject has received careful consideration at the hands of the Board of Education and the Conference of Educational Officers. Their recommendations are:—

1. That the number of normal schools of the existing type may be increased to 20. This has also been recommended by the Inspector-General of Education.

2. That 500 stipends be instituted for attracting suitable candidates.

3. That passed but untrained teachers already in service be given a deputation allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem during the period of training.

4. That the course of training of the Lower Secondary grade be extended from one year to two years in order to secure really efficient training. The Board of Examiners for Teachers' Certificates also supports this view.

Government agree that if the trained teachers should be really efficient their course of training should be extended to two years so that they may in addition to receiving normal training improve also their knowledge of the subjects to be taught.

The number of existing normal institutions, *viz.*, 7 for men and 3 for women is inadequate as they provide for the training of only about 500 teachers per annum. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the number of normal schools be increased by 5 during the first year and by another 5 in the following year so as to provide for the training of 500 more teachers every year. Of these normal schools one should be for women and located at Bangalore. Each of these normal schools will be provided with the scale of charges for establishment and equipment given in Appendix I. All the new normal schools should take in the maximum number of pupils that may be admitted. Wherever teachers in service are not available to undergo the training the amounts provided for allowance to substitutes may be utilised as stipends for private pupils.

On the organisation of the Teaching Faculty in the University, the Graduates, Training class in the Training College will be abolished and the Training College will be reorganised as a Normal School for the training of teachers of the Secondary grade, the English Training classes of the Lower and Upper Secondary grades being continued in the institution on the existing basis.

VIII. Inspectorate.

47. At present the inspecting staff consists of 2 Circle Inspectors, 8 District Inspectors, 3 District Inspectors of Hindustani Schools, 35 Assistant Inspectors and 20 Supervisors. The headquarters of both the Circle Inspectors are located in the maidan with the result that the development of education in the malnad is not receiving that degree of special attention which its educational backwardness and the local circumstances require. The charges of the District Inspectors are also very unequal. The present charges are not based on area or the number of schools but follow the division made for revenue administration. The number of Assistant Inspectors is inadequate to the large number of primary schools. The appointment of Deputy Inspector-General was created in 1916 with a view to relieve the Inspector-General of a large volume of work connected with the primary and middle schools but in actual practice he has not exercised these powers independently but has been only an assistant in the office. The powers delegated to him in G. O. No. 1580-1—Edn. 82-12-4, dated 30th December 1913and G. O. No. 139-40—Edn. 282-18-5, dated 4th July 1919, are such as may be delegated to Circle Inspectors. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the post of Deputy Inspector-General be abolished and that an additional Circle Inspector be appointed for the Malnad Districts. The charges of the District Inspectors will be reconstituted into Educational Ranges, each range being composed of a group of taluks fixed with reference to area and the number of schools. The number of Assistant Inspectors will be increased to 60 and the grade of educational supervisors done away with. The scale of staff and pay of the Inspectorate for boys' schools will be revised as indicated in appendix J. The Inspector-General is requested to submit for the approval of Government a statement showing the revision of the charges of the Inspecting officers on the above lines.

As the teaching of several subjects in High Schools is specialised and Circle Inspectors may not be able to scrutinise the teaching of all the optional subjects alike, Government propose to depute a commission composed of University Professors or other specialists to test the efficiency of teaching in High Schools and to report upon the condition of High Schools.

48. *Inspection Code.* The Inspection Code should be revised thoroughly and brought up to date, definite duties and responsibilities being specified for each grade of officers. It is essential that all High Schools should be examined in detail at least once a year and inspection reports submitted to Government with the Inspector-General's review. Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Kannada High Schools should be inspected once a year according to a definite programme and the Inspector-General should review the reports submitting copies of the reviews to Government. The present rule prescribing the inspection of the institutions in each district by the Circle Inspectors in alternate years is not a good one. If the Circle Inspectors inspect half the number of Anglo-Vernacular schools in each district every year they ought to be able to visit all the districts in their charge once a year and this modification may be made in the Inspection Code. It is essential that the Inspecting Officers should have as little

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clerical work to do in the way of office routine, so that they may be free to move about within their charge and make surprise inspections whenever necessary in addition to the regular inspection provided for in the Code.

The forms of diaries prescribed for Inspecting Officers should be revised and improved so as not to entail too much writing work but to give a good idea of the inspection work done. It is very essential that the Inspecting staff should periodically interchange with the tutorial staff as ordered in 1913. The scale of pay of the Inspectorate has been suitably revised so as to render this feasible in making transfers and appointments.

IX. Efficiency of the service.

49. Government in their Order No. 7127-9—Edn. 96-19-7, dated the 31st January 1920, sanctioned the institution of an Educational Service Proficiency Examination. The chief features of this scheme are:—

(1) That this examination will be obligatory on educational officers for earning promotion or confirmation.

(2) No Assistant Inspector who has not passed this examination should be confirmed in the grade of Rs.75-10-125 and no assistant master in the grade of Rs.150 unless he is above 40 years of age in which case he may be exempted from passing the examination.

(3) The management of the examination should be entrusted to the Local Examination Board.

4) The curricula for the examination shall comprise:—

A. Proficiency in Instruction.

1. Teaching methods.
2. School organisation, discipline and corporate school activities.
3. Comparative study of Educational systems in British India and one foreign country (book to be prescribed).

B. Subjects:—

Mysore Service Regulations and the Mysore Account Code.

4. Educational Codes.

C. Examinations in Kannada for non-Mysoreans.

On further consideration the Government are of opinion that it would be a hardship to make this examination obligatory on all Educational officers and that an examination of the kind is unnecessary for teachers who should undergo training in a training institution and that the examination should be obligatory only upon all Head Masters. The examination would thus be obligatory upon all Head Masters of High Schools and officers in the Inspectorate to qualify them for future promotion to the grade of Range Inspectors and higher appointments in the Inspectorate. The subjects for examination will also be modified as follows :—

(1) Comparative study of Educational systems.
(2) Mysore Service Regulations and the Mysore Account Code.
(3) Education Codes of the British Provinces, and other Native States.

X. Buildings and Hostels

50. *Buildings.*—In regard to the provision of school buildings Government have laid down the following policy in their Order No. 6000-2—Edn. 176-17-5, dated the 2nd January 1919:—

(1) That the design of the buildings should be revised so as to make them simple and less expensive;

(2) That a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for primary schools and Rs. 2,00,000 for secondary schools should be allotted every year for the construction of buildings, these being supplemented by private contributions on the grant-in-aid basis as far as possible ;

(3) That private capitalists may be encouraged to construct buildings on a guarantee of rent for a term of years; and

(4) That if these measures are not sufficient the capital cost may be raised by debentures. The above principles require no modification.

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A Special Committee was appointed to revise the type designs of school buildings and they have submitted seven designs of the ordinary and seven of the open air type and have recommended that the latter may be adopted in special localities wherever climatic conditions permit it. The recommendations of the committee are under consideration. The Government consider that all unnecessary expenditure on buildings should be avoided and that as far as possible educational buildings should be of a simple but durable type. All future programmes and estimates will be prepared on this basis.

At present a programme of buildings arranged in the order of their urgency and importance is prepared once in five years and the construction and improvement of buildings are undertaken on the basis of this programme. Government consider that in view of the large increase in attendance likely to result from the introduction of the present policy of expansion a new programme should be prepared at once and a calculation made of the cost necessary to meet the most urgent requirements in the next five years. As far as buildings for primary schools are concerned preference should be given to cases in which the villagers come forward to construct them on the grant-in-aid basis. In the case of girls' schools and schools for depressed classes buildings may be provided entirely at Government cost. Wherever possible arrangements may be made to provide school buildings by encouraging private capitalists to undertake the construction on a guarantee of rent at a reasonable rate. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to estimate and report the probable amount required to complete the most urgent buildings within the next five years on the above lines.

As regards the procedure to be adopted in the construction of buildings Government consider that the following principles may be followed in fixing the powers and responsibilities of the various agencies :—

(*a*) The Inspector-General of Education will be responsible for the preparation of a suitable programme of buildings both for primary and secondary schools before the commencement of each year and to see that adequate funds are allotted for these various institutions and that the programme is given effect to every year.

(*b*) In regard to school-buildings in villages for which the villagers have made a contribution, the Inspector-General of Education will have the power to sanction the grant-in-aid under existing rules, that is, up to Rs. 500 in each case.

(*c*) At present the Education Department is empowered to execute original works costing up to only Rs. 1,000, works exceeding this limit of cost being worked out by the Public Works Department. With a view to accelerate the construction of educational buildings, the Education Department will be authorised to execute original works costing up to Rs. 5000. As a large building programme will have to be undertaken by the Department for Primary School buildings each Range Inspector will be given the assistance of a Sub Overseer for the preparation of estimates and the execution of works.

(*d*) All petty repairs, white-washing, *etc.*, should be carried out through the Heads of the institutions concerned, a definite provision being included in the budget for the purpose and suitably distributed.

(*e*) Estimates exceeding Rs. 1500 will be scrutinised by the Public Works Department and sanctioned by Government as hitherto.

51. *Hostels.*—Government attach considerable importance to the provision of adequate residential arrangements for pupils in connection with educational institutions of the higher grades both as an important means of development of higher education among the rural population and in view of the facilities thus offered for supervision over the students living in large towns. Government consider that each Government High School should have attached to it a Government hostel with common residential quarters and separate kitchens for different communities wherever there is a minimum of ten boarders of the community and the boarders desire a separate kitchen. As regards Anglo-Vernacular Schools, as it is not possible for Government to provide hostels in connection with such a large number of institutions these should be started on the grant-in-aid basis liberal grants being given under the rules to stimulate private enterprise. With a view to place the working of Government hostels on a satisfactory basis and to encourage private agencies in starting hostels, Government have revised the rules regulating grants to hostels, both Government and aided, in their Order

No. 451-3—Edn. 35-18-57, dated 11th July 1919. Under this scheme the Government provides the cost of educational supervision by appointing a Warden Tutor or educational supervisor; otherwise. Government Hostels are run as self-supporting institutions, the establishment, boarding and house rent charges being divided among the boarders subject, however, to the condition, that, where the charge on account of establishment and rent exceeds Rs.3 per boarder in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Rs. 2 at other places, the excess is paid by Government. In the case of hostels attached to Training Institutions and hostels intended for girls and the depressed classes, the full cost of establishment charges and room rent is borne by Government.

The grants admissible to aided hostels under these rules are as follows:—

(i) A grant equal to one-third of the pay of the Manager.

(ii) One-third of the cost of equipment and one-third of rent where the hostel is held in a rented building.

(iii) Increase of building grants to Hostels from ⅓ to ½ the cost for a period of five years.

(iv) Grants to provide for educational supervision.

The question of further revising the scale of grants to Hostels is under consideration and separate orders will be issued on this subject.

The development of the existing Panchama Boarding Institutions and the starting of three more institutions as referred to in para 45 would provide for only 1,500 Panchama pupils. As the amount provided for scholarships to the students from depressed classes cannot be expected to reach all the other needy pupils of the community, Government consider it desirable to open special Panchama hostels where free boarding will be provided in lieu of scholarships for Panchama pupils reading in local schools.

XI. Miscellaneous

52. *Adult Schools.*—The several defects in the existing scheme of Adult education were noticed in the Memorandum, and opinions invited on the suggestions made by the Inspector-General of Education. It was also suggested that the scheme was not likely to prove successful unless some system was devised for introducing a certain amount of compulsion and confining the grant-in-aid to cases in which some recognised association or other body undertakes responsibility for the maintenance of the school. The Education Board have carefully discussed the question and have come to the conclusion that compulsion cannot be introduced in regard to Adult Education. The other recommendations of the Board are that:—

(i) students may be admitted into adult schools three times in a year, the year being divided into three terms and admissions made at the beginning of each term;

(ii) when the attendance falls below a prescribed minimum for three months in succession the grant given to the school may be withdrawn

(iii) the number of inspectors may be increased to provide for efficient inspection of these schools

(iv) prizes for regular attendance and satisfactory progress may be awarded to students of these schools by the local bodies and charitable individuals on a voluntary basis, a suitable grant being given from Government to supplement these contributions and

(v) an oral examination be conducted by the departmental officers

The question of suitable text books and curricula for these schools was referred by the Education Board to a Sub-Committee who have approved of the general principles and curricula laid down in Notification No. D. 129, dated 11th May 1917 of the Inspector-General of Education and suggested the compilation of at least two series or suitable text books for use in adult schools. They are further of opinion that the course should be one of three years, an elementary course of one year and the continuation course of two years, instruction being confined to the 3 R's in the first year, and history geography and civics being taught in addition in the continuation course.

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Government are in general agreement with the views of the Board of Education. They also consider that these classes may be opened only where a minimum attendance of not less than 30 adult pupils can be secured, preference being given to localities having an industrial population. There should be an efficient local committee to see that the classes are conducted properly. Till a separate agency is provided for the inspection of adult schools the existing inspecting staff should include these schools within their inspection and submit regular periodical reports.

53. *Grant-in-aid.*—It was stated in the Memorandum that the Grant-in-aid Code would be carefully examined with a view to adapt it to altered conditions. Since the issue of the Memorandum a new problem has been created by the abolition of fees in middle schools. The question of revising the grant-in-aid Code was referred to the Education Board who consider that the following principles may be adopted in order to evolve a satisfactory grant-in-aid system in the State:—

(i) A minimum endowment yielding an annual income equal to one-fourth of the recurring expenditure should be insisted upon before any grant is sanctioned.

(ii) A system of salary grants may be introduced in all grades of schools, the grant being equal to half the salary of fully trained teachers up to the maximum of the scale of staff and pay fixed in the case of Government Schools.

(iii) In addition to the above salary grants, ordinary grants may be paid, not exceeding the excess of expenditure over income, the income for the purposes of calculation being reckoned as including (*a*) salary grants, (*b*) fees levied at standard rates, allowance being made for exemptions authorised by Government, and (*c*) subscriptions and income from endowments, etc.

Government are in complete accord with the above proposals which are expected to prevent the opening of venture schools without any resources and to induce aided agencies to employ trained teachers and thus make the institutions as efficient as possible. In order to prevent the rule as to the minimum endowment from operating as a hardship to schools already in existence the Board of Education have proposed that five years' time be given before the rule as to the minimum endowment is insisted upon. The revision of grant-in-aid rules will form the subject of a separate Government order.

Government have recently passed orders sanctioning the institution of a Provident fund for the benefit of teachers of aided schools.

54. *Scholarships.*—Government have since passed orders revising the scheme of Foreign scholarships and deputations and of scholarships tenable outside the State for courses in Medicine, Agriculture and Veterinary Science. The whole scheme of Scholarships (other than Foreign scholarships) is now under examination by a Special Committee appointed by Government and orders will be issued on receipt of the Committee's recommendation.

55. *Direct Religious and Moral Instruction.*—The subject of direct religious and moral instruction has received detailed consideration at the hands of the Board of Education, the Conference of Educational Officers and the public. While some are of opinion that direct religious and moral instruction cannot be arranged for satisfactorily in Government institutions in view of the diversity of sects, there is a large majority that hold the view that religious and moral instruction should be made an integral part of the course of studies in schools, that suitable text books for imparting instruction in Hindu religion on broad and unsectarian lines to Hindu pupils, who form the bulk of the school-going population in the State, should be prepared so as to suit the several grades of schools, that provision should be made for training teachers to teach religion and morals in the various Normal schools and Colleges and that due facilities should be given in all educational institutions for lectures on religion and morality on unsectarian lines. The Conference of Educational Officers considers it impossible for the State to conduct reiglious education, and recommends therefore that facilities may be given to people interested in religious education and accredited by the Department to take classes outside school hours, but within the school precincts, the attendance on the part of pupils being voluntary. The views of the Board of Education are as follows :—

"As regards ordinary schools, the teaching of religion, either as an abstract or metaphysical subject or as a set of dogmas acceptable only to a particular sect or

community should be avoided and the school should be content with the teaching of sound morals based upon a religious spirit of reverence and devotion leaving the religious spirit thus produced to develop in later life into a desire for regular study of theology according to their individual or communal professions or conviction. The best possible way of teaching morals and religion in close harmony with each other and without giving rise to dogmatic differences or social controversies among the younger generation is suggested from the attendance of Hindus of almost all castes at the places where Puranas are read or Harikathas performed or Bhajanas conducted. As in the case of these Puranas and Harikathas, there should be in the class room no regular teaching or any discussion, but there should be on the part of the teacher only reading explaining and illustrating such stories and incidents from such sacred books as are acceptable to all the communities of Hindus and are likely to find reverential hearing on the part of the students. As regards Normal school teachers under training, they should be trained in a knowledge of the fundamental principles of the Hindu religion based upon a broad and catholic basis so that there may be in the course of some years a sufficient number of teachers not only to teach morality on a religious basis, but also to teach religion on a broad and unsectarian basis."

The Board is further of opinion that passages may be selected from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and various Puranas, dealing with the lives of great heroes, sages, saints, etc., and also beautiful sayings and verses from the Vedas, Gitas, etc., and a series of reading books prepared in three grades.

Government are in general agreement with the foregoing views of the Education Board. In schools having a large number of pupils of a particular persuasion facilities may be given for special religious teaching to such pupils. The Inspector-General of Education will be requested to work out a scheme on the above basis in consultation with the Education Board and submit detailed proposals to Government. Option will be given to parents who object to such teaching on conscientious grounds to obtain for their children an exemption from attendance at the class by application to the Head Master of the school. So far as schools situated in single school areas specially so declared are concerned, Government have already, in their Order No. 11440-1—Edn. 63-18-96, dated the 8th June, 1920, approved of the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education that religious instruction in such schools shall be voluntary in the sense that it is open to the parent or guardian to withdraw a pupil from attendance at religious instruction on a written request sent to the Head Master of the school. To facilitate the exercise of the option thus accorded, religious instruction will be imparted either in the first or last hour of any working day and attendance at these classes shall be voluntary and shall not count for term certificates.

56. *Physical Culture, Sports, etc.*—The present system of drill instruction in schools is considered unsatisfactory and with a view to the improvement of the system of physical culture and the co-ordination of all such activities Government consider that a Director of Physical Culture may be appointed and attached to the office of the Inspector-General of Education. He may be given the assistance of two Inspectors of Physical Culture special instructors will be appointed in every Middle School and a uniform system of physical culture approved by the Medical Department will be introduced.

Though sports fees are now collected in most schools systematic attention is not paid to the subject by the teachers. All teachers should be required to take interest in the subject and to popularise sports among the pupils. The Director of Physical Culture should supervise the arrangements for sports in the schools and popularise suitable school games.

57. *Medical Inspection.*—A scheme was sanctioned in 1916 for the medical examination of pupils at District Headquarters, but so far it has not been brought into operation to any satisfactory extent owing to various causes which have been referred to in the Memorandum. Government on further consideration are of opinion that in view of the cost involved and the large organisation that would be needed for the medical inspection of all schools, only a beginning can be made for the present in introducing the scheme in the Government Anglo-Vernacular and High Schools at District Headquarters. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore the services of a retired Medical officer or a qualified private practitioner may be engaged on an allowance of Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem.

At other District Headquarters arrangements may be made for the work being conducted by a local Medical Officer on payment of a fee which may be about one rupee per pupil for two half-yearly examinations. The details of the scheme will be further worked out by the Inspector-General of Education in consultation with the Senior Surgeon and submitted to Government for orders in due course. Government would be glad if aided agencies could also make similar arrangements for the medical inspection of schools under their charge and would be prepared to give, as far as funds permit, grants-in-aid not exceeding half the expenditure actually incurred by the management.

58. *The Boy Scout Movement.*—The progress of the Boy Scout Movement in the State has been very satisfactory as evidenced by the large number of troops that have been formed and the number of local Scout Associations that have sprung up. With a view to stimulate local interest in the movement and place the administration of the troops in the hands of local scout associations a scout grant-in-aid code has been approved by Government in their Order No. 10236-7—Edn. 405-19-4, dated the 24th April 1920, which provides for the distribution of grants according to certain scales fixed therein. The Headquarters Council of Boy Scouts recently proposed that efforts should be made to place the scout movement on a popular and unofficial basis and that with this view an appeal should be made to the public for funds. Government have sanctioned the recommendation regarding the issue of an appeal but consider that the movement should continue under official management for some time longer.

59. *Public Libraries.*—Since the issue of the Memorandum on Education the public libraries in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities have been incorporated and registered under Regulation III of 1904 and the committees of the libraries have been given wider powers of initiative and control, the contribution from Government being given in the shape of grant-in-aid.

The scheme of District, Taluk and Rural libraries was inaugurated in 1917 and subsequently placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Education. With a view to popularise the scheme and provide for efficient local control, Government consider that the initiative in the matter of starting libraries should in future rest with local bodies. The immediate control and management of the libraries may be left to Committees appointed by the subscribers with the approval of the local bodies which will however be ultimately responsible for their working.

Persons or associations desirous of starting public libraries should in the first instance apply to the local bodies for the needful aid. Grants shall not be given to libraries for which there is no actual need in the locality or whose stability or continuance is doubtful. As a rule the expenditure on equipment and maintenance shall be met in equal proportions by the subscribers, the local bodies and Government. The limits of the powers of the Inspector-General of Education and the Presidents of Local Boards for sanctioning grants and the conditions of aid will be dealt with in the rules of grants-in-aid to libraries which will be issued separately.

XII. Finance.

60. The measures set forth in this order involve considerable additions to the present standard of expenditure on education. As worked out in the forecast of expenditure annexed to this order, the additional cost involved is as follows :—

	Re-curring	Non-recurring	Total
First year ..	9,32,779	5,21,750	14,54,529
Second „ ..	13,25,281	2,46,000	15,71,281
Third „ ..	16,64,681	2,28,500	18,93,181
Fourth „ ..	19,64,081	1,28,500	21,92,581
Fifth „ ..	21,60,481	1,28,500	24,88,981
Sixth „ onwards ..	21,34,931		21,34,931

When the question of introduction of income-tax was discussed in the Representative Assembly the members represented to the then Dewan that the amount to be realised by the levy of this tax should be earmarked for education. Since that representation was made the budget of expenditure of the Education Department has considerably increased and stands during 1920-21 at Rs. 37 lakhs as against 31 lakhs

Bill to amend the Mysore ~~Village~~ Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918 & & the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows —

Addition of a new clause to ~~Amendment of~~ Section 23

After sub-clause (ii) of clause (1) of Section 23 the following new clause shall be added.

Collections from the levy of

"(iia) a tax on houses, shops, vacant sites and lands not situated within any municipal area and not liable to be taxed by Village Panchayets under S. 56, ~~at rates~~ and taxes thereon at rates not exceeding those to be fixed by Government and subject to such rules as may be

and a tax on carts at such rates as may be approved by ejart.

~~Memorandum~~

Statement of objects and Reasons

In G. O No 3005-55 Rev 132-16-1 dt 16-11-1956 ~~Govt of Mysore~~ accepted the recommendations of the Local Self Govt Enquiry Committee that the Mohatarfa Tax should be transferred to Local Bodies

The existing system of Mohatarfa taxation is based on usage and varies from place to place. The Chief Commissioners G.O. No 265 dt 28-9-1860 and No dt considered desirable to give statutory sanction for the levy of Mohatarfa taxes and empower the Local Bodies to levy the taxes directly. Under Section 56 of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayat Regn

H. W,
regarding the schemes for the development of Local Self-Govt in Mysore

while laying down their policy in regard to the extension

Govt have accepted the recommendation of the Local Finance committee to assign the Mohatarfa

cess the rates being those fixed in

H-X

Regulation, 1918 Village
Punchayets have been
authorised to ~~levy~~ levy
a tax on houses,
shops, vacant sites
and rentals. The
proposed amendment
of the said Regulation
is intended to give
such authority to District
Boards also

Draft
28-/11

Addl
27/11

THE MYSORE VILLAGE PANCHAYET BILL

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE]

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the administration of [village] *local* affairs [by the villagers themselves and thereby develop the system of Self-Government in the rural areas of the State] *of villages by the inhabitants thereof*; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Regulation may be called the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation [,1925]. Short title.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore Extent

(3) It shall come into force in any district or part of a district on such date as the Government may by notification, direct. Commencement.

Provided that it shall be lawful, at any time after the passing of this Regulation, to hold elections in any district or part of a district for the purpose of this Regulation, in accordance with the rules framed thereunder, but such elections shall not take effect till the commencement of this Regulation in that district or part of the district

2. (*1*) On and from the date on which this Regulation comes into force in any district or part of a district, [(*a*)] the whole of the Mysore Village Sanitation Regulation, 1898, and the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918, so far as it relates to Village Panchayets, shall be repealed in such district or part of a district [;] Repeal.

[(*b*) but] *Provided that* all rules made, proceedings taken, orders passed, officers appointed, powers conferred and rights created under any of the enactments so repealed, shall be deemed to have been made, taken, passed, appointed, conferred or created under this Regulation[;].

(*2*) *When in consequence of the repeal of the enactments referred to in sub-section* (*1*) *any Panchayet ceases to exist, the assets and liabilities of such Panchayet shall devolve on such Panchayet or Panchayets as the Government may determine*; and all sums due on account of any tax, cess, fine or fee imposed by the enactments repealed shall, unless remitted in whole or in part by the Deputy Commissioner, be realised under the provisions of this Regulation[;].

[(*c*) when in consequence of the repeal of the enactments referred to in sub-section (*a*) any Panchayet ceases to exist, the assets and liabilities of such Panchayet shall devolve on such Panchayet or Panchayets as the Government may determine.]

Interpretation.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) "Amildar" includes a Deputy Amildar.

[(1)] (2) "building" includes a house, shop, warehouse, workshop, hut and shed;

(3) "District" means any local area which, for the purposes of the collection of land revenue, shall have been placed for the time being, under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner of a District;

(4) "District Board" means any Board constituted under the provisions of the Mysore District Boards Regulation;

(5) "Hamlet" means a village, the Village Panchayet of which consists of all the voters of the village as provided in section 5 A;

[(2) "village forest" means a forest constituted as such under the Mysore Forest Regulation;]

[(3)] *(6)* "Panchayet" means the body of persons constituted under this Regulation for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Regulation;

[(4)] *(7)* "Panchavetdar" means a member of a Panchayet;

[(5)] *(8)* "Prescribed" means prescribed by the rules made under this Regulation,

(9) "Taluk" includes a sub-taluk;

[(6)] *(10)* "Village" means a local area recognised by Government from time to time as a village for purposes of collecting the land revenue and includes *a dakle village and* an alienated village, but [shall] *does* not include a local area constituted into a Municipality [or placed under the control of a Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906, or the Jahgirs of Yelandur and Sringeri];

[(7) "District" means any local area which, for the purposes of the collection of land revenue, shall have been placed for the time being, under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner of a District;

(8) "District Board" means any Board constituted under the provisions of the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1925;

(9) "Amildar" includes a Deputy Amildar.]

(11) "Village Forest" means a forest constituted as such under the Mysore Forest Regulation.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF PANCHAYETS AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

Establishment and incorporation of Panchayets.

4. (1) In any District or part of a District to which this Regulation has been applied, the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to such rules or orders as may be made by Government in this behalf, establish a Panchayet for every village or group of [adjacent] *adjoining* villages, and shall have power, by a notification in the official gazette, to vary as occasion may demand, the grouping of villages.

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner shall, before a Panchayet is established for a group of villages or a regrouping of villages is effected, publish in such manner as may be prescribed, a notice of his proposal to do so and

consider any objections that may be preferred within one month of such publication.

(2) Every Panchayet shall be a body corporate by such name as the Deputy Commissioner may determine and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued. Subject to any rules made by Government in this behalf, it shall also have power to acquire, hold or transfer property, movable or immovable, *whether within or without the limits of the area over which it has authority,* to enter into contracts and to do all things necessary for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation.

Strength of the Panchayets and the election or nomination of members.

5. (1) A Panchayet shall consist of such number of members not less than [5 nor] *7 and not* more than 12 as *may be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner subject to the rules framed by* the Government [may fix] in this behalf.

[(2) Where a Panchayet is constituted for more than one village, the Deputy Commissioner shall determine the number of members to represent each such village.]

[*(3)*] *(2)* The members of [the] *a* Panchayet [may] *shall be residents of the village or group of villages for which the Panchayet is established and may, as the Government may direct,* be [,]—

(i) either wholly elected by the residents of the village *or villages*; or

(ii) partly elected and partly nominated [as the Government may direct by a notification in this behalf].

Provided that where the members are to be partly elected and partly nominated, the number to be elected shall not be less than half of the total number of members of the Panchayet.

(3) *Where a Panchayet is constituted for more than one village, the Deputy Commissioner shall determine the number of elected members to represent each such village.*

(4) The members shall be elected in the manner prescribed.

(5) Any vacancies due either to want of qualified candidates or to failure to elect the [full] *required* number of members which under this section might be elected, may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, be filled up by nomination by the Deputy Commissioner, and any person so nominated shall be deemed to be a [duly elected] member *as if he had been duly elected.*

under which a village under a Panchayet may be included under another Panchayet, etc.

5A. (1) If two-thirds of the number of voters in a village included within the limits of any Village Panchayet having jurisdiction over more than one village, elect to be included within the limits of any other Village Panchayet, such village may, with the consent of the latter Village Panchayet, be so included and after a period of not less than five years may similarly be included in another Village Panchayet.

Hamlet.

(2) If two-thirds of the number of voters in any village included within the limits of any Village Panchayet elect to have their village constituted into a hamlet, it may be so constituted and thereafter, all the voters in the said village shall perform for the village all the duties and shall have all the powers of a Village Panchayet under this Regulation.

(3) It shall be open to a hamlet by a vote of two-thirds of its voters to become a constituent village of any Village Panchayet with the consent of such Panchayet, provided that a period of five years has elapsed after it elected to become a hamlet.

Qualifications of voters.

6. Every person who [—

(*a*) has completed 21 years of age;

(*b*)] is a resident of [the] *a* village [or villages for which a Panchayet is to be established;

(*c*) was, during the year immediately preceding the election of the members of the Panchayet, assessed to a tax of half a rupee or more on account of land revenue, house tax, shop tax or tax on vacant sites and *hittals* within the village; and

(*d*) is not subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in section 7;] *and has completed twenty-one years of age,* shall be entitled to vote at an election of members of the Panchayet *of that village unless disqualified.*

[Provided that in the case of a joint family or a partnership paying half a rupee or more on account of any such tax, the manager of the family, or any member of the family or partnership with the consent of the rest may vote, unless otherwise disqualified.]

Disqualification of voters.

7. No person may vote [,]—

(*a*) who is of unsound mind; or

(*b*) who has been removed from office under section 13; or

(*c*) who is [sentenced] *convicted* by a Criminal Court *of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months* [to transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than one month], such [sentence] *conviction* not having been *subsequently* reversed or the offence pardoned; or,

(*d*) who [applies to be adjudicated or] is adjudicated [a bankrupt or] *an* insolvent; or

(*e*) who has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

Provided that the disqualification—

(1) under clause (b) *will cease to operate after the expiry of three years from the date of such removal;*

(2) under clause (c) *will, in the case of a person sentenced to a fine only or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, cease to operate after one year after the expiry of the sentence; and in all other cases after three years after the expiry of the sentence*

(3) under clause (e) *will cease to operate after expiry of the period during which the person is ordered to furnish security.*

Qualifications of candidates.

8. Every person of the male sex who is entitled to vote at an election shall be qualified to be elected as a member.

Chairman.

9 (1) For every Village Panchayet there shall be a Chairman who shall be selected from among the Panchayetdars and either

(*a*) appointed by the Deputy Commissioner by name; or

(*b*) if the Government so directs, elected by the Panchayetdars in accordance with such rules and conditions as may be prescribed in this behalf.

Secretary for Panchayet.

10. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Government in this behalf, every Panchayet [shall] *may* appoint a Secretary from among its members *who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed.*

Term of Office of Panchayetdar or Chairman.

11. Except as is otherwise provided in this Regulation [or in any other law for the time being in force,] members of Panchayets shall hold office for a term of three years[, extensible] *which may be extended* by order of the Deputy Commissioner to a term not exceeding in the aggregate four years, if on any occasion, the Deputy Commissioner [shall think] *thinks* fit, for reasons which shall be notified, together with the order in the official gazette, so to extend the same. The term of office of a Chairman shall be co-terminus with or be the residue of his term of office as a Panchayetdar.

Vacation of seats.

12. (1) If any person subject to any of the disqualifications specified in section 7 is elected or appointed to a Panchayet, his seat shall be deemed to be vacant.

(2) If any member of a Panchayet becomes disqualified under section (7) during the term for which he had been elected or appointed, he shall cease to be a member and his office shall become vacant

(3) If any question, dispute or doubt arises whether any vacancy has occurred under this section, the orders of the Deputy Commissioner shall be final for the purposes of deciding such question, dispute or doubt.

Removal of members.

13. The Deputy Commissioner may, on the recommendation of a Panchayet, remove any member, elected or appointed under this Regulation, after giving him an opportunity for being heard and after such enquiry as he deems necessary, if such member has been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct, or refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting. *The order of the Deputy Commissioner shall be final.*

Removal of Chairman.

14. The Deputy Commissioner [shall] *may* remove a Chairman from his office for misconduct, or neglect of, or incapacity to perform, his duty *or for any disgraceful conduct, after giving him an opportunity of being heard and after such enquiry as the Deputy Commissioner deems necessary.* [Against the order of the Deputy Commissioner in this matter an] *An* appeal shall lie to Government *from the order of the Deputy Commissioner.*

Resignation of office of Panchayetdar or Chairman.

15. A Panchayetdar or Chairman may resign his office by giving notice to the Amildar, and on such resignation being accepted, such Panchayetdar or Chairman shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Filling of casual vacancies.

16. When the office of a Chairman or a Panchayetdar becomes vacant by his removal, disqualification, resignation or death, a new Chairman or Panchayetdar shall be appointed, elected or nominated as the case may be, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, and such Chairman or Panchayetdar shall hold office so long as the Chairman or Panchayetdar whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if such vacancy had not occurred. The Secretary, *if any or any member selected*

by the Panchayet, in cases where no Secretary to the Panchayet is appointed, shall be in charge of the office of the Chairman during a casual vacancy [,] *and* pending the appointment or election of a new Chairman.

Business how transacted.

17. (1) A Panchayet shall, [meet for] *in* the transaction of business [at such time and place, and], follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

Quorum.

(2) The quorum for a meeting of the Panchayet shall be not less than one-half of the whole number of members of the Panchayet and shall not be less than five in any case, provided that in the case of a hamlet it shall be a bare majority of the voters in the hamlet.

Questions to be generally decided by majority of votes.

(3) Except as otherwise provided, all questions before a Panchayet shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

[(2)] *(4)* At every meeting of a Panchayet, the Chairman shall preside, and in his absence, the members of the Panchayet present shall choose one of their number to preside thereat.

[(3)] *(5)* The resolutions of the Panchayet shall be carried out by the Chairman in whom the entire executive power of the Panchayet shall be vested. The Chairman shall be directly responsible for the due fulfilment of the duties imposed upon the Panchayet by or under this Regulation.

An act of Panchayet not to be invalidated by vacancy or irregularity.

18. No act of a Panchayet shall be deemed invalid by reason only that the number of Panchayetdars at the time of the performance of such act was less than the sanctioned strength or by reason of any irregularity in the election of any member or Chairman of such Panchayet.

CHAPTER III.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

Duties—obligatory and discretionary.

Obligatory duties.

19. It shall be the duty of a Panchayet, within the limits of the fund at its disposal, to make adequate provision for carrying out the requirements of the area under its control in regard to the following matters:—

(*i*) Construction, repair and maintenance of village roads including cart tracks, culverts and bridges, *but not including those under the control of any other local body or of Government*;

(*ii*) Construction of drains, and disposal of drainage water and sullage;

(*iii*) Cleansing of streets, drains, tanks and wells (other than tanks and wells used exclusively for irrigation) and other public places or works in the village;

(*iv*) *Regulation of buildings*

[(*iv*) Extension of village sites and Regulation of buildings;]

(*v*) Opening and maintenance of burial and burning grounds;

(*vi*) Management and maintenance of cattle-pounds;

(*vii*) Sanitation, conservancy and prevention and abatement of nuisances;

(*viii*) Preservation and improvement of public health[.]

(*ix*) Maintenance and Regulation of the use of public buildings vested in the Panchayet;

(*x*) Control of other institutions or property belonging to or vested in it; [and]

(*xi*) Maintenance of tanks and wells (other than tanks and wells used exclusively for irrigation)[.]; *and*

(*xii*) *Supply of water for domestic use.*

Discretionary duties.

20. Subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf, the Panchayet may, within the limits of the fund at its disposal, make provision for carrying out the requirements of the area under its control in respect of any or all of the following matters:—

[(*i*) Supply of water for domestic use

(*ii*) Enforcement of vaccination;]

[(*iii*)] (*i*) Registration of births and deaths

[(*iv*)] (*ii*) Providing facilities for travellers

[(*v*)] (*iii*) Relief of the poor and the sick;

(*vi*) *Extension of village sites,*

[(*vi*)] (*v*) Excavation and maintenance of ponds *for the supply of water to* [for] animals

[(*vii*)] (*vi*) Planting and preservation of groves and trees on the sides of roads and other public grounds;

[(*viii*)] (*vii*) Control of cattle stands, grazing grounds and other communal waste lands;

[(*ix*)] (*viii*) [Taking measures for the economic improvement of the area in matters] *Development* of education, agriculture, *co-operation*, rural industries and trade; and

[(*x*)] (*ix*) Other measures of public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the residents of the area.

Duties—that may be delegated.

Transfer of *grazing and* Village Forests to Panchayets.

21. The Government may, subject to such limitations and conditions as may be imposed in this behalf, transfer to any Panchayet, *the management and control of grazing in hulbanni and gomal lands and* the management, protection and maintenance of Village Forests, whether reserved for fuel and fodder or for other purposes.

Vesting Panchayet with functions under Tank Panchayet Regulation.

22. The Government may, subject to such limitations and conditions as may be imposed in this behalf, empower any Panchayet to exercise all the powers and discharge all the functions [that] *of* a Panchayet constituted under the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911, [may exercise and discharge] *notwithstanding anything contained in Section 3 of that Regulation.*

Institutions or works may be transferred to Panchayet.

23. Subject to [the approval of] *such rules as may be prescribed by* the Government, any District Board, the Deputy Commissioner or any private person or body of persons may, with the consent of a Panchayet [,make over to it] *and* subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon, *make over to it* the management of any institution or the execution or maintenance of any work or the performance of any duty within the area over which [a Panchayet] *it* has got control.

Panchayet to exercise powers of School Committees and manage Minor Muzrai Institutions.

24. The Government may, *by a general or special order,* entrust the management of Minor Muzrai Institutions and supervision over village schools in the area under the control of any Panchayet to such Panchayet [subject to] *and prescribe* such rules *as may be necessary for their management and supervision* [or orders as may be passed from time to time].

Government's power to add to functions of Panchayets.

25. The Government may, subject to such conditions as may be imposed, authorise any Panchayet, by a general or special order, to exercise any functions or perform any duties other than those specified in Sections 19 to 24.

General power.

26. A Panchayet shall have power to do all acts necessary for and incidental to the carrying out of the functions entrusted or delegated to it, and in particular and without prejudice to the foregoing power, to exercise the powers specified in Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32. *Provided that the Panchayet may appoint Committees to perform any of these functions.*

Power of Panchayets as to roads, bridges and water ways.

27. The Panchayet shall have control of all village roads and bridges thereon, cart tracks, drains, tanks, wells and other public places in the village, not being private property and not being under the control or management of a District Board, Municipal Council or a Government officer, and may do all things necessary for the maintenance and repair thereof and may—

(*a*) lay out and make new roads

(*b*) construct new bridges;

(*c*) *Widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve any road or bridge;*

[(*c*)] (*d*) divert, discontinue or close any road or bridge;

[(*d*)] (*e*) deepen or otherwise improve waterways; and

[(*e*)] (*f*) provide for the lighting of any road or public place within the village.

Control of the erection of buildings.

28. (1) Subject to such rules as may be prescribed [by the Government in this behalf], no person shall erect any building or alter or add to any existing building or reconstruct any building without the written permission of the Panchayet. *Such permission shall not be refused except for the reason of the site being unsuited on sanitary grounds and it* [Provided that permission] shall be presumed to have been granted if its refusal is not communicated within a month of the receipt of the application.

(2) Whenever any building is erected, altered, added to or reconstructed without such permission or in any manner contrary to the rules prescribed under sub-section (1) or any conditions imposed by the permission, the Panchayet may—

(*a*) direct that the building, alteration or addition be stopped;

(*b*) by written notice require such building, alteration or addition to be altered or demolished as it may deem necessary

(*c*) withdraw the permission.

Prohibition of offensive or dangerous trades without license.

29. (1) No place within the jurisdiction of a Panchayet shall be used for the purpose of any trade or business which the Government may, by notification, declare to be offensive or dangerous, except under a license from the Panchayet and subject to such conditions as may be imposed in the license.

(2) When a licensee fails to comply with any conditions imposed in the license the Panchayet may suspend or cancel his license.

Power as to sanitation, conservancy and drainage.

30. (1) If it appears necessary to improve the sanitary [condition] *conditions* of any area within its jurisdiction, [—

(*a*) the Panchayet shall have power to,

(i) construct, alter or remove public drains ;

(ii) establish burning ghats and burial grounds; and

(iii) effect such other improvements as are necessary to improve the sanitary condition of the area.

(*b*) The] *a* Panchayet may by a written notice, require within a reasonable period to be specified therein

(i) the owner or occupier of any hut or the owner of any privy to remove such hut or privy either wholly or in part ;

(ii) the owner or occupier of any building to construct private drains therefor or to alter or to remove private drains thereof

(iii) the owner or occupier of any land or building which needs to be cleansed, to cause the same to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Panchayet ;

(iv) the owner or occupier of any land or building which contains or is attached to any well, pool, ditch, pit, pond, tank or any place containing or used for the collection of any drainage, filth or stagnant water which is injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood or is otherwise a source of nuisance, to cause the same to be filled up, cleansed or deepened or to cause the water to be removed therefrom or drained off or to take such other action therewith as may be deemed necessary by the Panchayet ;

(v) the owner or occupier of any land overgrown with vegetation, under-growth, prickly pear, or jungle which is in any manner injurious to health, or dangerous to the public or offensive to the neighbourhood or an impediment to efficient ventilation, to cause it to be cleared of the vegetation, under-growth, prickly pear or jungle.

(2) If any work required by a notice under [clause (*b*) of] sub-section (1) is not executed within the period specified in the notice, the Panchayet may itself cause such work to be carried out, and may recover the cost of such work or part thereof from the owner or occupier referred to in [clause (*b*) of] sub-section (1) as if it were a tax imposed under section [36] *35*.

Power of Panchayet to provide for proper water-supply.

31. (1) For providing the area under its control or any part thereof with a supply of water, proper and sufficient for public and private purposes, the Panchayet may —

(*a*) construct, repair and maintain tanks or wells and clear out streams or water courses ;

(*b*) purchase or acquire by lease or gift any tank, well, stream or water course, or any right to

take or convey water within or without the area under its control;

(*c*) with the consent of the owner thereof, utilize, cleanse or repair any tank, well, stream or water course or provide facilities for obtaining water therefrom;

(*d*) contract with any person for a supply of water; or

(*e*) do any other acts necessary for carrying out the purposes of this section:

(2) The Panchayet may, by order published at such places as it may think fit, set apart for the supply to the public, of water for drinking or culinary purposes, any tank, well, stream, or watercourse in respect of which action has been taken under clause (*a*) or (*b*) or (*c*) of sub-section (1), subject to any rights which the owner referred to in clause (*c*) of that sub-section may retain with the consent of the Panchayet.

(3) The Panchayet may, by order published at such places as it may think fit, prohibit,

(*a*) all bathing, washing of clothes and animals, or other acts calculated to pollute the water of any tank, well, stream or water-course set apart for drinking or culinary purposes under sub-section (2)[.]; *and*

(*b*) *during epidemics, the use of any source of water supply for drinking or culinary purposes or for the washing of clothes.*

Power of entry.

32. Any member, officer or servant of a Panchayet may enter into or upon any building or land, with or without assistants or workmen, in order to make any inspection or execute any work for any of the purposes of this Regulation.

Provided that—

(*a*) no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise,

(*b*) unless the entry be with the consent of its occupier, no dwelling-house shall be so entered without giving reasonable previous notice signed by the Chairman or by a person duly authorised by him in this behalf of the intention to make such entry; and

(*c*) due regard shall be had in making such entry to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises entered.

Officers and servants.

33. Subject to such rules as may be framed by the Government in this behalf, every Panchayet shall employ such officers and servants as may appear necessary to the Government and shall assign to them such pay, allowances, gratuities, pensions and contributions as [the Government may direct] *may be necessary.*

CHAPTER IV

PANCHAYET FUND AND RECOVERY OF DUES.

Panchayet Fund and its application and investment.

4. (1) All sums realised as taxes, fees, cesses, fines or costs under this Regulation, all fines and surplus proceeds of sale of cattle under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Regulation, VIII of 1892, all sums of revenue assigned to the Panchayets by any general or special order of Government and all other receipts of the Panchayets including any donations from a private person

or body of persons, and any contribution from a District Board or the Government shall be paid into a fund to be called the "Panchayet Fund" [the accounts of which shall be kept in the manner prescribed.].

(2) The Government may, by general or special order, assign any specified revenue or make any grant to the Panchayet Fund

[(2.)] *(3)* The Panchayet Fund shall be administered by the Panchayet and the expenses incurred by the Panchayet in carrying out the purposes of this Regulation shall be paid out of the Panchayet Fund

Provided that all sums made over to or realised by a Panchayet for any specific purpose shall be applied solely for that purpose.

[3] *(4)* The Panchayet Fund shall be [invested] *lodged* in the Government Savings Bank or [with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner] in a Co-operative Society *or Bank approved by the Deputy Commissioner, or in such manner as may be prescribed.* A Panchayet may, from time to time, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, invest any portion of its surplus funds in Government securities or other securities approved by the Government.

Obligatory taxes.

35. (1) *Every Panchayet shall levy, in the manner prescribed,* [In every village] a tax on *all* houses, shops, *or places of trade or business,* vacant sites, [and] *hittals and carts in the village or villages within its jurisdiction* [shall be levied, subject to such rules and not exceeding such rates as shall be prescribed].

(2) The rates of such taxes shall not exceed the maxima that may be prescribed.

(3) [Provided that it] *It* shall be competent to the Panchayet to make provision for exemptions in favour of individuals or *a* class of individuals, *subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf* [with the previous sanction of the Government].

Optional levy of taxes, cesses, etc.

36. *(1)* A Panchayet may also levy, with the previous sanction of the Government and subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf, any other tax, cess, rate or license or other fee for the discharge of any of the duties imposed on it.

Provided that the levy of such tax, cess, rate or fee is agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the members constituting the Panchayet. Provided also that the Panchayet may with the consent of the person from whom such tax, cess, rate or fee is leviable, commute the payment [of such cess] into a contribution of labour not exceeding 18 days' labour in a year at such intervals, for such period of time and under such conditions as may be prescribed in this behalf.

(2) Any such tax, cess, rate or fee may be cancelled with the previous sanction of the Government.

Increase of income.

36. A. (1) If at any time, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, the regular income of the Panchayet falls below what is necessary for the proper discharge of the duties specified in Section 19, the Deputy Commissioner may call upon the Panchayet to take steps within six months to increase its income to such an amount as may be considered necessary. If the Panchayet fails to take adequate steps to increase its income to the required

amount, the Deputy Commissioner may require it to increase the rate of taxes imposed under Section 35.

Provided that in no circumstances shall the Deputy Commissioner have power to require the rates of taxes to be increased beyond the maxima prescribed.

(2) An appeal shall lie to Government from an order of the Deputy Commissioner under this section.

Objection in respect of liability to assessment.

37. [No objection] *Objections* [shall be taken] to any assessment [nor shall] *and* the liability of any person to be assessed [be questioned otherwise than in accordance with the rules made] under this Regulation *shall be preferred and decided in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation.*

Collection of taxes, cesses, fees, etc.

38. (1) The amount of taxes, fees or other dues shall be paid in such manner as may be prescribed, and in case of default of such payment, shall be recovered by the Chairman by distraint and sale of the movable property of the defaulter.

(2) If the Panchayet neglects to recover or cannot recover the taxes or other dues under sub-section (1), the Amildar may recover the same by distraint and sale and shall for this purpose have all the powers that may be exercised by a Chairman under sub-section (1).

[(2)] (3) The procedure to be followed prior to and during distraint and sale, the properties to be exempted from distraint and the disposal of surplus proceeds etc., shall be in accordance with the rules framed in this behalf.

[(3) If the Panchayet neglects to recover or cannot recover the taxes or other dues under sub-section (1), the Amildar shall recover the same by distraint and sale and shall for this purpose have all the powers that may be exercised by a Chairman under sub-section (1).]

(4) If the taxes or other dues cannot be recovered under sub-sections (1) and [3] *(2), a statement of account shall be prepared by the Amildar and such statement when certified by the Deputy Commissioner, shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of the arrear, of the amount due as arrear, and of the person who is the defaulter. On receipt of such certified statement, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner of any District to recover the dues as an arrear of land revenue, as if the demand arose in his own district* [the Deputy Commissioner of any District or any officer authorised by a Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, may recover the same as an arrear of land revenue, on receipt of a statement of account certified by a Chairman or an Amildar and after holding such enquiry, if any, as he thinks fit.]

(5) Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution by a Panchayet of a suit for any amount due under this Regulation.

(6) No proceedings shall be taken under sub-section (4) and no suit shall be instituted under sub-section (5) more than three years after the amount became due.

Annual budget of Panchayets.

39. (1) [Every] *Subject to such rules as may be prescribed, every* Panchayet shall [submit annually] *prepare a budget of estimated receipts and expenditure for the next official year and forward it* to the Amildar having jurisdiction [on or before such date as may be prescribed, a budget of estimated receipts and expenditure for the coming official year and a report of its proceedings].

(2) Every such budget shall be scrutinised and passed by the Amildar with such modifications, if any, as he deems fit and a copy of it shall be sent to the Deputy Commissioner having jurisdiction. Provided that the budget shall be presumed to have been passed if it is not returned by the Amildar within a month.

(3) No expenditure which is not provided for in the [estimate as approved] *budget as passed* by the Amildar shall be incurred [during the year to which the estimate relates without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner] *without the previous sanction of the Amildar.*

Annual accounts and audit.

40. Accounts of all the receipts and expenditure of every Panchayet shall be [made up to the last day of] *maintained for* every official year in such form as the Government [from time to time] *may* prescribe and shall be examined and audited by such officer as may be appointed by the Government in this behalf.

CHAPTER V

CONTROL.

Deputy Commissioner to be chief controlling authority.

41. The Deputy Commissioner *of the District* shall be *the* chief controlling authority in respect of all matters relating to the administration of Panchayets in the District.

Assistant Commissioner to exercise powers of Deputy Commissioner.

42. [The] *Subject to the general control of the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the* Assistant Commissioner in charge of a taluk shall exercise all the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation in respect of Panchayets in that taluk *except those specified in sections 4, 5, 13, 14, 36a, 45, 52 and 55.*

Amildar to exercise general powers.

43. Subject to the general control of the Deputy Commissioner, the Amildar shall exercise general powers of inspection, supervision and control over the Panchayets within his taluk ; Provided that the Government may confer on the holder of any alienated village all or any of the powers of an Amildar under this Regulation.

Administration Report.

44. The Amildar shall submit annually to the Deputy Commissioner a consolidated report on the working of the Panchayets in the taluk in such form as the Government may from time to time prescribe and the Deputy Commissioner shall review the report and submit a copy of his review for the information of Goverment.

Power of Deputy Commissioners.

45. The Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, require any Panchayet in his district to perform any duty—whether obligatory, discretionary or delegated under this Regulation—annul any proceedings which he considers [not] to be *not* in conformity with law and may do all things necessary to secure such performance or conformity. Provided that when the duty required to be performed is discretionary or delegated, an appeal shall lie to Government [against] *from* the order of the Deputy Commissioner.

Inspection of records.

46. (1) The Deputy Commissioner[, the Assistant Commissioner] *and the Amildar* [in charge of a taluk or taluks, the Amildar and any other officer empowered by Government in this behalf] shall have access to all books, proceedings and records of every Panchayet within their respective jurisdictions.

(2) Any officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf shall have power to inspect and examine the books, proceedings and records of a Panchayet or Panchayets in the district.

Inspection of property or work.

47. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner [, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of a taluk or taluks,] *and* the Amildar [or any other officer empowered by Government in this behalf,] shall, in respect of Panchayets within [his] *their* jurisdiction, have power at all times—

(*a*) to enter on and inspect or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immovable property occupied by, or any work in progress under the orders of, or any institution controlled by, a Panchayet;

(*b*) to call for and inspect *for the purposes of this Regulation*, any document which may be [for the purposes of this Regulation] in the possession or under the control of a Panchayet; *and*

(*c*) to require the Panchayet to furnish such statements, accounts and reports as he thinks fit[; and may give such advice in respect of the administrative work and proceedings as he thinks fit].

(2) Any officer authorised by Government in this behalf may exercise the powers of an Amildar or a Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, in respect of a Panchayet or Panchayets.

Appointment of Inspectors.

48. The Government may appoint for each taluk one or more Inspectors of Panchayets [to secure better supervision over Panchayets and] to discharge such functions as may be assigned to him or them in regard to the administration of Panchayets. The Panchayets may be required to contribute towards the cost of such Inspectors.

Power to provide for performance of duties in default of Panchayet.

49. (1) When the Amildar is informed on complaint made or otherwise that a Panchayet in his taluk has made default in performing any duty [imposed on it by or under this Regulation, the Amildar, if] *under section 19 and is* satisfied after due enquiry that the Panchayet has been guilty of the alleged default, *he* may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Amildar may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to perform it, shall be forthwith paid by the Panchayet.

(3) If the expense and the remuneration are not so paid, the Amildar may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the Panchayet Fund to pay the expense and remuneration or as much thereof as is possible from that balance.

A copy of the order passed under clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall be sent to the Deputy Commissioner as soon as it is passed and it shall be within the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to rescind or to modify the order.

Power to suspend execution of orders, etc.

50. (1) If in the opinion of the Amildar, the execution of any order or resolution of a Panchayet in his taluk or the doing of any act which is about to be done or is

being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Regulation, is likely to cause [the] injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons, or to lead to a breach of the peace, he may, by order in writing, suspend the execution or prohibit the doing thereof.

(2) When an Amildar makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward to the Deputy Commissioner a copy of the order, with a statement of [the reason] *reasons* for making it, and it shall be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to rescind the order or to direct that it shall continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as he thinks fit.

Extraordinary powers of an Amildar in case of emergency.

51. (1) In cases of emergency, the Amildar may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a Panchayet in his taluk is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the [service or] safety of the public [,]. *He shall forthwith communicate his order with the reasons therefor to the Panchayet* and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or to do it shall be forthwith paid by the Panchayet.

(2) If the expense and the remuneration are not so paid, the Amildar may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the Panchayet Fund to pay the expense and remuneration or as much thereof as is possible from that balance.

(3) The Amildar shall forthwith report to the Deputy Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers given to him by this section.

Power to supersede Panchayet in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers.

52. (1) If a Panchayet is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Regulation or [otherwise] by *or under any* law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Deputy Commissioner [having jurisdiction] *of the District* may, *after giving such Panchayet an opportunity of being heard, declare*, by an order published [with the reasons for making it,] in the official gazette, *with the reasons for making it*, [declare] the Panchyet to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

Consequences of supersession of Panchayet.

(2) When a Panchayet is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(*a*) all members of the Panchayet shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their office as such members

(*b*) all powers and duties of the Panchayets may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Deputy Commissioner from time to time appoints in that behalf;

(*c*) where a Panchayet is superseded, all property vested in it shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Deputy Commissioner subject to all rights over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations, if any, affecting that property

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the Panchayet shall be re-established by re-appointment or election and the persons who

vacated their office under clause (*a*) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

(*4*) *An appeal shall lie to Government from an order of the Deputy Commissioner under this section.*

Appeals.

53. (1) Save as otherwise provided for in this Regulation, an appeal shall lie [against] *from* an order of—

(*a*) the Panchayet in a taluk, [to the Amildar of the Taluk] *to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the taluk or to the Deputy Commissioner where there is no Assistant Commissioner in charge*; *and*

[(*b*) the Amildar, to the Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the taluk or to the Deputy Commissioner where there is no Assistant Commissioner in charge ; and]

[(*c*)] (*b*) the Assistant Commissioner, to the Deputy Commissioner ;

and shall be preferred within [fifteen] *thirty* days of the date of the order. [(2)] The decision of the Deputy Commissioner shall be final.

Disputes between Panchayets

54. (1) If a dispute arises between two or more Panchayets in the same taluk, the matter shall be referred to the Amildar for decision.

(2) If a dispute arises between two are more Panchayets which are within the same district but which are in different taluks, the matter shall be referred to the Deputy Commissioner and the decision of the Deputy Commissioner thereon shall be final.

(3) If a dispute arises between two or more Panchayets in different districts, the matter shall be referred to the Government; and the decision of the Government thereon shall be final.

Disputes between a Municipal Council and a Panchayet.

55. (1) If a dispute arises between a Municipal Council *not being a City Municipal Council* and a Panchayet within the same district, the matter shall be referred to the Deputy Commissioner; and the decision of the Deputy Commissioner thereon shall be final [:]

Provided that, if the Deputy Commissioner is Councillor of the Municipal Council concerned, his functions under this section shall be discharged by the Government.

(2) If a dispute arises *between a City Municipal Council and a Panchayet or* between a Municipal Council and a Panchayet in different districts, the matter shall be referred to the Government; and the decision of the Government thereon shall be final.

President of Sanitary Board to exercise powers of Deputy Commissioner and the Vice-President those of the Amildar and the Assistant Commissioner.

55 A. Where a Panchayet has been established under this Regulation for a village or villages under the control of a Sanitary Board constituted under the provisions of the Mysore Mines Regulation, the powers that may be exercised by the Amildar and the Assistant Commissioner under the Regulation, shall be exercised by the Vice-President of the Board, and the powers of the Deputy Commissioner, by the President of the Board.

Provided that nothing contained in this Regulation shall affect the powers that are now exercised by a Sanitary Board in respect of the control of epidemics in the area under its control.

2 Appeals to Govt. when expressly allowed under the Regulation shall be preferred within ninety days of the order of the D.C. and the decision of Govt. shall be final

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Members, etc., of Panchayets to be public servants.

56. Every member of a Village Panchayet and every officer and servant maintained by or employed under it shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Liability of members for loss, waste, or misapplication of property.

57. (1) If [after giving the member concerned a sufficient opportunity for showing cause to the contrary,] the Government are satisfied that the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property owned by, or vested in a Panchayet is a direct consequence of misconduct or gross neglect on [his] *the* part, [they may,] *of a member of the Panchayet, they may, after giving the Panchayetdar a sufficient opportunity for showing cause to the contrary*, by order in writing, direct such member to pay to the Panchayet before a date fixed, the amount required to re-imburse it for such loss, waste or misapplication.

(2) If the amount is not so paid, the same shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue and credited to the Panchayet Fund

(3) The decision of the Government shall be final as to the liability of a member under sub-section. (1) and as to the amount to be recovered from him.

Institution of legal proceedings against Panchayet, member, officer, servant or agent and bar of certain suits.

58. (1) No suit shall be brought against any Panchayet or any member, officer, servant, or agent thereof acting under its direction, in respect of any act purporting to be done in its or his official capacity, until the expiration of three months next after notice in writing has been, in the case of Panchayets, left or delivered at its office, and in the case of a member, officer, of servant, delivered to him or left at his office or place of residence. The notice shall state the cause of action, the name and place of residence of the intending plaintiff, and the relief which he claims. The plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

(*b*) Every such action shall be dismissed unless it is instituted within six months after the accrual of the alleged cause of action and the service of such notice is admitted or proved.

(*c*) When the suit is against a member, officer, servant or agent of a Panchayet, the Deputy Commissioner shall determine whether the defence of the suit should be undertaken by the Panchayet and paid for out of the Panchayet Fund.

(2) (*a*) No civil court shall entertain a suit objecting to an assessment, demand or charge made or imposed under this Regulation, or for the recovery of any sum of money collected under the authority of this Regulation, or for damages on account of any assessment or collection of money under the said authority [

Provided that] *if* the provisions of this Regulation have been in substance and effect complied with.

(*b*) No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against any member, officer, servant, or agent of a Panchayet acting under its direction, in respect of anything done lawfully and in good faith under this Regulation or any rule made thereunder.

Punishment for obstructing Panchayet, member or agent.

59. Whoever obstructs or molests a Panchayet or any member thereof, or any person employed by it or him, or any person with whom it or he has contracted in the performance of its or his duty under the provisions of this Regulation, [s], or prevents or tries to prevent any person from doing anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue of this Regulation, or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction incidental to the carrying out of any work authorised by this Regulation, or removes or destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice put up or exhibited by the Panchayet or under its authority, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Punishment for offences under this Regulation and power to compound.

60. (1) Whoever—

(*a*) erects, alters, adds to or reconstructs a building without the written permission required by section 28 or in contravention of any of the conditions imposed by it;

(*b*) uses any place for an offensive or dangerous trade without a license required by section 29 or contrary to the conditions imposed therein; or

(*c*) disobeys an order issued under sub-section (3) of section 31; or

(*d*) commits any other offence under the Regulation or the rules thereunder;

shall on conviction before a Magistrate be [liable to a] *punished with* fine [not exceeding Rs. 50] *which may extend to rupees fifty*; provided that a person convicted in cases falling under clause (*b*) or any other clause shall be liable to a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for each day after conviction during which he continues so to offend.

(2) A Panchayet may—

(*a*) Accept by way of compensation a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 50 from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any of the aforesaid offences, and on such compromise no proceedings shall be taken against such person in respect of such offence;

(*b*) Compound for a similar sum any of the *aforesaid* offences [aforesaid] *which, under any law for the time being in force, may lawfully be compounded* and withdraw from the prosecution instituted under this Regulation or any rule thereunder.

(3) All fines imposed by a Magistrate under this Regulation or the rules framed thereunder shall be recovered and credited to the Panchayet Fund.

Panchayet may prosecute.

60A. A Panchayet may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Regulation, or of any rule thereunder, and may order the expenses of such prosecutions or other proceedings to be paid out of the Panchayet Fund.

Provided that no prosecution for an offence under this Regulation shall be instituted except within six months next after the commission of such offence

Power of Government to make rules.

61. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Regulation not inconsistent therewith

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Government shall have power to make rules :—

(*a*) with reference to all matters expressly required or allowed by this Regulation to be prescribed

(*b*) for giving intimation of vacancies in the Offices of Chairman and Panchayetdars, for fixing the time within which elections shall be held for filling such vacancies, and generally for regulating all elections under this Regulation and determining the authority who shall decide disputes relating to such elections ;

(*c*) regulating the establishment of the Panchayets and their powers to acquire, hold and transfer property and to enter into contracts ;

(*d*) as to the powers that may be exercised by the Chairman ;

(*e*) as to the grant of leave to the Chairman and Secretary and for the conduct of business during their absence ;

(*f*) regarding the time, place and the conduct of meetings of Panchayets [and quorum] ;

(*g*) regarding the appointment of the officers and servants of the Panchayet and their salaries, allowances, pensions. gratuities, transfers and punishments ;

(*h*) as to the levy of taxes, cesses, rates, fees or other dues under this Regulation, their assessment and recovery including the procedure to be adopted during distraint, sale, etc.

(*i*) as to the accounts to be maintained by Panchayets, the audit and publication of such accounts, and the arrangements to be made for the lodging and custody of the Village Fund ;

(*j*) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by Panchayets

(*k*) as to the preparation and sanction of the estimates of receipts and expenditure of Panchayets ;

(*l*) prescribing the manner in which notifications and orders under this Regulation shall be published ;

(*m*) prescribing instructions for the guidance of the controlling authorities in exercising the powers delegated to them ;

(*n*) prescribing the class of Magistrates by whom offences under this Regulation or the rules thereunder shall be tried ;

(*o*) as to the settlement of differences or disputes between any two Panchayets or between a Panchayet or any other local authority in regard to any matters arising for decision under this Regulation ;

(*p*) regulating the conservancy of villages ;

(*q*) providing for the protection and periodical examination of wells and water-supply in villages ;

(*r*) defining and prohibiting public nuisances in villages ; [and]

(*s*) improving the sanitation of villages in other similar respects; *and*

(*t*) regulating the grant of permission to erect buildings and the conditions and terms that may be imposed.

(3) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition that the rules shall not take effect, until they shall have been previously published in the official gazette.

Form of notices.

[64.] *62.* All notices given or issued under the provisions of this Regulation shall be in writing.

Method of serving document.

65.] *63.* (1) When any notice or other document is required by this Regulation or by any rule or order made under it to be served on, or sent to, any person, the service or sending thereof may be effected:

(*a*) by giving or tendering the said document to such person; or

(*b*) if such person is not found, by leaving such document at his last known place of residence or business, or by giving or tendering the same to some adult member or servant of his family; or

(*c*) if such person does not reside in the village and his address elsewhere is known to the Chairman, by sending the same to him by post registered; or

(*d*) if none of the means aforesaid be available, by fixing the same in some conspicuous part of his last place of residence or business.

(2) When the person is an owner or occupier of any building or land, it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier in the document, and in the case of joint owners and occupiers, it shall be sufficient to serve it on, or send it to, *any* one of such owners or occupiers.

(3) Whenever in any bill, notice or other document served or sent under this Regulation or the rules thereunder a period is fixed within which any tax or other sum is to be paid or any work executed, or anything provided, such period shall, in the absence of any distinct provision to the contrary in this Regulation or the rules thereunder, be calculated from the date of such service or sending